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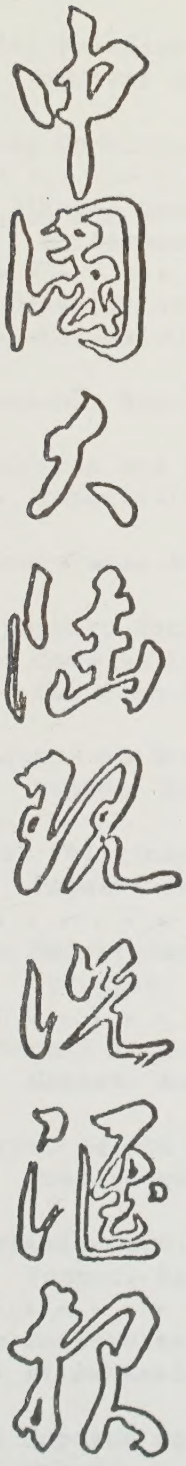

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Statements by PRC Delegations and Representatives to the United Nations

September - December, 1972*

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* For statements made in April through August, 1972, see Current Background No. 971 (72-26).

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General Committee of UN General Assembly Debates on Inclusion of Korean Question on Agenda

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 20, 1972)

the general committee of the 27th session of the general assembly at its first meeting here this afternoon had a heated debate on the request by algeria and 27 other countries for the inclusion on the agenda of the item entitled "creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea". representatives of a number of sponsor-countries were also present at the meeting.

introducing the 28-member proposal on korea, algerian representative abdellatif rahal pointed out that the united nations was made up of 60 states when foreign troops were sent to korea under the u.n. flag and now the membership is more than doubled. it is the obligation of the united nations to hold a debate on the question this year so that members can state their views.

the algerian representative pointed out further that certain delegations were proposing that the debate be postponed again on the pretext that it might hamper the efforts which were already under way between north and south korea. "this is a superficial assessment and constitutes a manoeuvre aimed at making the u.n. flee from its responsibilities concerning korea." he stressed, "this is contradictory to the will of the korean people, north and south, to solve their question without foreign interference." he called on members of the general committee to include the 28-member proposal on the agenda.

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, said, "the chinese delegation holds that the general committee is duty-bound to recommend to the plenary meeting the inclusion of this new item as an urgent question in the agenda of the current session of the u.n. general assembly and its discussion as early as possible."

huang hua said, "of late, a new situation has emerged on the korean peninsula. an agreement was reached on the question of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at the high-level talks between north and south korea. this agreement has affirmed the three principles on the reunification of korea and stressed the independent and peaceful solution of the question of reunification without recourse to foreign forces and without interference by foreign forces. the agreed three principles have been widely endorsed and firmly supported by the entire korean people." "the item and draft resolution proposed by algeria and twenty-seven other countries are most timely and will certainly further

create favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea."

he said, "u.s. aggression against korea in the past was carried out in the name of the united nations. to date there still exist a so-called 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' and 'u.n. command' in south korea. these foreign interferences imposed on the korean people are the root cause for the prolonged division of korea and a serious obstacle to its independent and peaceful reunification. consequently, under the present circumstances, it is an immediate concern of the united nations to discuss the korean question promptly and earnestly and adopt positive measures to eliminate the obstacle to the korean people's independent and peaceful reunification. this will be conducive not only to the korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, but also to retrieving the united nations from its lost prestige on the korean question."

huang hua refuted the argument that "discussion of the korean question by the u.n. general assembly now will produce adverse effect on the negotiations between north and south korea." he pointed out, "this argument is totally untenable. the fact is that the start of the negotiations between the two sides makes it all the more desirable for the united nations to discuss the korean question so as to create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. if discussions should be postponed to the next year because of the conduct of negotiations between the north and the south this year, does it mean that there will be no more negotiations between the north and south next year? this argument is indefensible. therefore the chinese delegation firmly opposes any erroneous idea aimed at deferring the discussion on the korean question and firmly asks for the inclusion of the item proposed by algeria and twenty-seven other countries in the agenda of the current session of the general assembly."

ismail byne taylor-kamara, representative of sierra leone, said that "in view of the favourable development between north and south korea, it would be unwise for the general assembly to postpone consideration of the question once more."

romanian representative george macovescu said that the aim of this item co-sponsored by the 28 members including romania was to support the legitimate desire of the people of korea for independent and peaceful reunification. he pointed out that the united nations must end its interference in the internal affairs of korea, and that postponement of this matter could only be detrimental to the korean people.

paul lusaka, representative of zambia, pointed out that the change which had taken place in korea since 1971 made a discussion of the question imperative. he stressed that the presence of foreign troops in south korea under the guise of the united nations flags did not facilitate the reunification of the country.

abdul malik ismail, representative of the people's democratic republic of yemen, said that "the 28-member proposal is in harmony with the spirit expressed recently by both sides of korea. any party which objects to the inclusion of the item is motivated by self-interest and is contrary to the spirit of the u.n. charter."

el hassen, representative of mauritania, said that "it is most regrettable that foreign troops under u.n. flags are still in korea. delay in discussion of the item will perpetuate such a memory."

guinean representative hadj toure said that the item proposed by the 28 members is in conformity with the u.n. charter and beneficial to the cause of reunification of korea. he pointed out that the attitude of those requesting postponement of the discussion is disturbing. those requesting the postponement are against the right of self-determination of the people in asia, africa and the middle east, he said.

yugoslav representative lazar mojsov noted that the united nations should encourage and stimulate the peaceful reunification of korea.

representatives of some other countries also spoke at the meeting in favour of the inclusion of the item on the agenda.

with the support of the representatives of the united states and some other countries, the british representative tabled a motion unjustifiably requesting that the item should be postponed for consideration at the next session of the u.n. general assembly. when the british proposal was put to vote, it was carried by 16 to 7 with one abstention.

the question is to be discussed again at the plenary meeting of the general assembly on september 22.

17 vice-presidents of the general assembly and the chairmen of its seven main committees were elected at the plenary meeting this morning. they together with the president of the general assembly elected yesterday form the general committee.

Representatives of Many Countries Strongly Oppose Inclusion of Item on So-Called Prevention of "Terrorism" in UN Agenda

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 22, 1972)

the general committee of the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly concluded its meetings here this afternoon concerning the agenda and other organization work of the present session. the afternoon meeting today entered into a heated debate on the question of whether to include in the agenda the item on so-called "measures to prevent terrorism and other forms of violence which endanger or take innocent human lives or jeopardize fundamental freedoms". representatives of many countries spoke strongly against the inclusion of the item in the agenda.

moulaye el hassen, representative of mauritania, pointed out that "all liberation movements have been described as terrorists by those who are seeking to reduce them to slavery." he stressed, "those who are truly responsible for 'terrorism' are those who erect a political system of human inequality, who seek to impose the law of racist minority, who have exiled a whole people from their homes, and who have destroyed peaceful villages every day and slaughtered civilians."

guinean representative hadj toure pointed out that there was more than one interpretation of the word "terrorism". "most of the states represented here have undergone foreign domination at one time or other and have had to resist. the liberation movements today are also resisting foreign domination. some people are merely using the word 'terrorism' as a new weapon against the oppressed people," he added.

syrian representative haissam kelani emphatically pointed out that "colonialism is a form of extreme terrorism and people have to use every possible means to fight against it." "the item on the prevention of terrorism is so vague that it may be used by the colonialists against the liberation movements so as to insure their own interests. the syrian delegation, therefore, calls for the elimination of the item from the agenda," he said.

libyan representative kamel hassan maghur also expressed opposition to the inclusion of the item on the agenda. he pointed out that "some people who have been pressing for the inclusion of the item are in fact attempting to classify the actions of the liberation movements as acts of terrorism. this would make it possible for the colonialists to oppress the people under the auspices of the united nations."

chinese representative chen chu said, "we have never been in favour of adventurist activities of terrorism carried out by individuals or a few divorced from the masses, because they are harmful to the cause of national liberation and people's revolution. however, it must be stressed that in referring to the question of violence, one should first distinguish the military aggression and violent repression by the aggressors and oppressors from the struggle of resistance by the victims of aggression and oppression. these are two kinds of violence entirely different in nature. where there is aggression and oppression, there is resistance and struggle. imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and israeli zionism are the chief culprits of terrorism and reactionary violence in the present world. it is perfectly just for the aggressed and oppressed nations and peoples to take up arms under compulsion to resist counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. this item fails to distinguish between the aggressors and oppressors and the aggressed and oppressed while referring to the prevention of terrorism and violence in ambiguous terms. this will possibly be utilized by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and israeli zionism. this is precisely what israeli zionism is now doing against the palestinian and other arab peoples; this is what the portuguese colonialist authorities and the south african and rhodesian white racist regimes are doing against the african people; and this is also what imperialism and colonialism are doing against the aggressed and oppressed nations and peoples." he continued, "in accordance with the above-mentioned reasons, the chinese delegation supports the opinion of the delegations of mauritania, guinea, syria, libya and other african and arab countries of not putting this item on the agenda."

rahmatalla abdulla, representative of the sudan, pointed out that if the item was included in the agenda, it would be used by israel as a pretext for further expanding its aggression.

representative radha krishna ramphul of mauritius said before the vote that his delegation would vote against the inclusion of the item in the agenda.

the representatives of the united states and some other western countries insisted on including the item in the agenda. when the question was put to vote, it was carried by 15 to 7 with two abstentions. whether the item will be officially included in the agenda will be again disscussed at the plenary session of the general assembly.

Huang Hua Strongly Urges Inclusion of Item on Korea in UN Agenda

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 23, 1973)

huang hua, deputy head of the chinese delegation, speaking at the plenary meeting of the general assembly yesterday afternoon during the debate on the agenda of the current session, strongly urged the inclusion of the item "creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea" as requested by algeria and 28 other countries.

huang hua declared, "algeria and 28 other countries have asked for the inclusion of the item 'creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea' in the agenda of the 27th session of the general assembly. this initiative has been supported and endorsed by all the justice-upholding countries and peoples. the chinese delegation cannot agree to the recommendation of the general committee for deferring the discussion of the draft resolution sponsored by algeria and 28 other countries."

he continued, "north and south korea used to be a unified country. the korean people belong to a unified nation. 27 years have elapsed since the artificial division of korea, and 19 years since the end of the korean war. but to date there is only a military armistice agreement without any further arrangement, still less the achievement of the reunification of korea, and korea remains in a state of division. the prolonged division of north and south korea has brought the entire korean people untold miseries and sufferings. it is the common aspiration of the people of north and south korea to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland at an earliest possible date.

"not long ago, north and south korea held high-level talks and issued a joint statement, in which both north and south korea affirmed the three principles for the reunification of their fatherland, namely, 1. reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference; 2. reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side; 3. great national unity should be promoted first of all as one nation, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system. these developments mark a good beginning for the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and will produce positive influence on the development of the situation in asia and the world. the contacts between north and south korea and the progress made in settling the question of reunifying their fatherland have won the great attention and warm sympathy of the peoples of the world. this shows that the 40 million korean people's demand for the reunification of their fatherland has become an

irresistible historical trend. the united nations organization is duty-bound to take note of this development of the korean situation and do its utmost to encourage and accelerate such a development, and not to continue to obstruct and undermine such a development. the new item and draft resolution proposed by algeria and 28 other countries are precisely aimed at encouraging and accelerating such a development and at eliminating the whole series of man-made obstacles in the way of the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of korea. people can see clearly that compared with the two old items the new item and draft resolution tabled by algeria and 28 other countries meet better the requirement of the new situation which has emerged in korea. discussion and adoption of such a draft resolution will surely create favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea."

the deputy head of the chinese delegation stated, "the key to the peaceful solution of the korean question is to let the korean people settle their own problems by themselves free from foreign interference. the chinese government and people have consistently held that the affairs of a country should be handled by its own people and that there is no justification for any foreign interference. the korean people are the masters of korea. the question of the reunification of korea must be settled by the korean people themselves without interference from outside forces. the u.s. aggression against korea in the past was carried out under the name of the united nations. there still exist a so-called "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" and a "united nations command" in south korea. u.s. troops have continued to stay in south korea. these foreign interferences imposed on the korean people are the root cause for the prolonged division of korea and a serious obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of korea."

"under the present new situation," huang hua said, "the united nations is duty-bound to take actions to eliminate the obstacles to the korean people's independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. it should declare that the foreign troops in south korea have no right to use the u.n. flag and that the activities of the 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' should be suspended, thus leading to the withdrawal of foreign troops from south korea. now is the time for the united nations to earnestly discuss the korean question and take measures to create conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea."

huang hua noted, "at the general committee meetings on september 20, the u.s. and u.k. representatives asserted that the decision of the previous session of the u.n. general assembly to postpone the discussion on the korean question had led to negotiations between north and south korea, and that in order not to hamper these negotiations the current session of the general assembly should again postpone discussions. this logic is most absurd. according to such

a logic, does it mean that the peaceful reunification of korea would be most benefited only if the u.n. general assembly refrains from discussing the korean question forever and only if such illegal institutions as the 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' and the 'united nations command' are maintained permanently?" he went on to say, "some said that the discussion of the korean question now at the u.n. general assembly would produce adverse effect on the negotiations between north and south korea. this argument is also totally untenable. in fact, the start of negotiations between the two sides makes it all the more necessary for the united nations to discuss the korean question so as to create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. if the discussion should be postponed to the next year because of the conduct of negotiations between the north and south this year, does this mean that there will be no more negotiations between the north and south next year? does it follow from their assertion that the negotiations between the north and south will be facilitated only by maintaining the so-called 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' and 'u.n. command' permanently? this cannot hold water. there is another erroneous argument saying that the discussion of the korean question will only aggravate the tension in korea and make the positions of the two sides more rigid. the peaceful reunification of korea is the internal affair of the korean people, which calls for no discussions in the united nations. the korean people alone have the right to discuss the peaceful reunification of korea, and the united nations have no right to do so. the past u.n. discussions of this question were illegal and constituted a violation of the principles of the u.n. charter. nevertheless, what is to be discussed under the item proposed by the 29 countries is definitely not the question of korea's peaceful reunification as such, which purely concerns the internal affairs, but the question of how to eliminate foreign interference and create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. consequently, there can be no question about the general assembly's discussion causing tension and rigidity in the positions of the two sides. people who feel tense and take a rigid stand and thus fear the discussion of the korean question are none other than those who insist on interfering in the internal affairs of korea and stand for the postponement year after year. they even describe the correct demand for suspending the activities of the 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' and annulling the right of the foreign troops in south korea to use the u.n. flag as an outside interference in korea, as if the maintenance of these illegal institutions in south korea would, on the contrary, constitute no outside interference in korea. this is all the more confounding black and white and turning things upside down. in short, the spread of these fallacies serves only one aim, i.e. to perpetuate the foreign interference in korea and the division of korea, thus to prevent further dctente

in korea. if one genuinely wishes to create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and has no intention to obstruct and sabotage, he will have no reason to oppose the earliest possible termination of foreign interference in korea and elimination of all man-made obstacles and, consequently, he will have no reason to postpone the discussion on the draft resolution tabled by algeria and 28 other countries.

"in view of the above, the chinese delegation firmly opposes any erroneous idea to defer the discussion on the korean question and strongly demands that the item proposed by algeria and 28 other countries be inscribed on the agenda of the current session of the general assembly," huang hua concluded.

UN General Assembly Ends Debate on Agenda, Soviet Revisionist Arbitrary Attitude on "Bangla Desh" Question Denounced at Plenary Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 24, 1972)

the u.n. general assembly concluded its debate on the agenda for the current session yesterday. during the debate on the question of whether to include in the agenda the item concerning the admission of "bangla desh" into the united nations at the continued plenary meeting yesterday afternoon, representatives of pakistan and some other countries expressed their opposition to it and denounced the arbitrary attitude and ulterior motive of the soviet union on this question.

iqbal ahmad akhund, representative of pakistan, was the first speaker. he expressed opposition to the inclusion of this item in the agenda and criticized certain member states of the security council for their desire to precipitate a decision on the matter regardless of its results. he solemnly declared that a just and durable solution to the problems of the sub-continent cannot be the result of coercion or pressure of any sort. (excerpts from his speech will be released separately)

chinese representative huang hua reiterated in his speech the principled stand of the chinese delegation with regard to the application of "bangla desh" for membership in the united nations: pending the earnest implementation of the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and the security council, "bangla desh" is not qualified to be admitted into the united nations. the chinese delegation is against the consideration by the united nations of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations under the present circumstances.

he pointed out that the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, breaking through the various obstructions raised by the soviet delegation, had adopted an important resolution with the overwhelming majority of 104 votes, which reflected the will of the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world. subsequently, the security council adopted on december 21, 1971 an important resolution with the support of 13 council members. over nine months have elapsed, but the two important resolutions have not yet been implemented. huang hua said, "article 4 of the u.n. charter stipulates in explicit terms that membership in the united nations is open to those applicants who not only declare their readiness to 'accept the obligations contained in the present charter,' but 'in the judgment of the organization' must be 'able and willing to carry out these obligations'. with the refusal to implement even the u.n. resolutions directly concerned with the 'bangla desh' authorities, how can this organization be asked to make the arbitrary judgment that 'bangla desh' is 'able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the present charter'? if one insists on so doing, where will the u.n. charter stand? and what will happen to the resolutions of the general assembly and the security council of last year?"

huang hua stressed, "we have consistently held that the asian, african and latin american countries should settle their disputes through consultations on an equal footing, that they should not resort to the use of force, still less should they allow themselves to be placed into the hands of others. now it has become ever more clearer to everyone that the indo-pakistan conflict of last year was deliberately provoked by the soviet government with the aim of expanding its own spheres of influence on the sub-continent." huang hua pointed out, "after the general assembly and the security council adopted last year the resolutions for cease-fire, troop withdrawal and the release of prisoners of war in connection with the indo-pakistan conflict, president bhutto of pakistan has made positive efforts for a peaceful settlement of the disputes." "however, india has thus far failed to withdraw all its troops to its own territories and is collaborating with the 'bangla desh' authorities in detaining over 90,000 pakistan prisoners of war and civilians as 'hostages' for unreasonable blackmail against pakistan. the indian government and the 'bangla desh' authorities have been doing so precisely because of soviet incitement behind them."

huang hua further pointed out, "not only has the soviet government encouraged the indian government and the 'bangla desh' authorities to obstruct feverishly the implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions, but it has obstructed by various means the reasonable proposal for deferring the consideration of 'bangla desh''s application for membership. it has insisted on dragging 'bangla desh' into the united nations under the present circumstances and compelled the security council to vote

on this question. after the security council has decided that it does not recommend the applicant for membership, the situation remains unchanged, yet this matter is again raised now for discussion at the general assembly. why is there such insistence on by-passing the security council and raising this matter for discussion at the general assembly with the good knowledge that the general assembly cannot possibly settle this question? obviously, some people want to use this as a means to achieve their ulterior aims. their aim is none other than to exert political pressure on the chinese delegation and on some other countries which stand for postponing the consideration on this question and to seek an opportunity to reverse the verdict of last year and thus negate the two u.n. resolutions. everyone can see clearly that with its series of tactics the soviet government is not truly concerned with 'bangla desh''s admission into the united nations, but is trying to use this question to provoke controversies in the united nations and create confusion so as to white-wash its crime of inciting the india-pakistan conflict last year and further to create antagonism and making infiltrations now on the south asian sub-continent. this is, of course, absolutely intolerable."

huang hua stressed, "there exists a profound friendship between the chinese people and the peoples on the south asian sub-continent. the chinese delegation is not fundamentally opposed to the admission of 'bangla desh' into the united nations. but we firmly hold that the principles of the u.n. charter must be observed and that the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and the security council must be implemented. only under such conditions can there be any talk about the admission of 'bangla desh' into the united nations, and this alone will help urge the parties concerned on the south asian sub-continent to settle their issues through consultations on an equal footing, thus leading to the relaxation of the tension on the sub-continent. the position of the chinese delegation is in full accord with the basic interests of the people on the south asian sub-continent. this is also aimed at upholding the principles of the u.n. charter. on such a cardinal issue of right and wrong, the chinese delegation definitely cannot give up its principled position."

osman olcay, representative of turkey, then took the floor. he pointed out that consideration of "bangla desh"'s application in the general assembly after the views on its admission had been expressed in the security council could not help the situation and might make it worse. he said that there was a legal and moral obligation on any state applying for membership in the united nations to abide by the resolutions of the organization.

fereydoun hoveyda, representative of iran, said that his delegation was against any hasty decision on this question that could hamper negotiations between the parties concerned to settle their differences. the relevant

resolutions of the general assembly and the security council and the relevant geneva conventions must be implemented, he added.

belgian representative edouard longerstaey stated that the admission of new members into the united nations fell within the competence of the security council. thus it would not be appropriate for the general assembly to seek to by-pass that body, especially as the latter had discussed the question recently and had decided not to recommend the admission of the applicant into the united nations.

edwin ogebe ogbu, representative of nigeria, also stated that the security council had decided not to recommend the admission of "bangla desh" into the united nations. he said that nothing had been done so far to give the impression that an effort was being made to resolve the issue; on the contrary, his delegation had got the impression that an effort was being made to embarrass certain delegations.

soviet representative yakov malik felt uneasy at his seat and rushed to the platform, making an effort to defend the ignominious soviet position on the question. unable to refute the various arguments against the inclusion of the item on the admission of "bangla desh" on the agenda of the general assembly, he could only assert that the item had not been submitted by the soviet union which simply "supported" it, and that it was "wrongly judged" to single the soviet union out and denounce it. making a vain effort to white-wash the expansionist ambition of soviet revisionist social-imperialism in the south asian sub-continent and disregarding a fact known to the whole world, he brazenly stated that the soviet union had "no aims or goals regarding bangla desh or any other state in the sub-continent, or in any other part of the world" and that it had "no aspirations for more land", "nor did it want to expand into any other region", etc, as if the whole world did not know the soviet revisionist social-imperialist expansion in various areas of the world and its support for the indian aggression against pakistan.

albanian representative rako naco, countering malik's absurdity and sophistry, pointed out that the security council had considered this matter only a month ago and did not make any recommendation. "in these circumstances, it is not only fruitless to put forward this question again; it cannot but make people doubt the aims and results of the present debate," he said. "it's quite clear that by asking for the inclusion of the item on the agenda the soviet union is attempting to intensify its propaganda against the people's republic of china. in so doing, the soviet union aims at covering its attempts in the indo-pakistan sub-continent, and diverting public attention from its hegemonic ambitions in the indo-pakistan sub-continent and the whole of asia."

the albanian representative stressed, "according to our views, the only thing which can be done on this matter is that urgent measures should be taken by the united nations to help implement its resolutions relating to the indo-pakistan conflict in the sub-continent. this is an urgent task which should be solved first. india must stop its aggression, withdraw its troops and release the 90,000 prisoners of war."

assembly president stanislaw trepczynski announced that the item was included in the agenda of the general assembly in accordance with the general committee's recommendation.

the same day, the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly concluded its debate on organization work and passed the agenda. at the evening meeting yesterday, representatives of the people's democratic republic of yemen, cuba, egypt and other countries spoke against the inclusion of the item of so-called prevention of "terrorism" in the agenda for the current session. the representative of the people's democratic republic of yemen submitted an amendment which requests for the inclusion of this item in the interim agenda for the next session and requests the secretary-general to prepare necessary documents that take into consideration the views of various delegations, and thus this session of the general assembly would not debate on this item. the amendment which was supported by many afro-asian countries was voted down and the item of so-called prevention of "terrorism" was thus included in the agenda for the current general assembly session.

Fourth Committee of UN General Assembly Holds Discussion on South Africa

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 26, 1972)

the fourth committee (trust and non-self-governing territories) of the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly started the discussion on south africa yesterday. the representatives of tanzania, egypt, nigeria and china supported a proposal that representatives of national liberation movements be invited to attend the fourth committee as observers.

tang ming-chao, under-secretary-general for political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization, spoke at the meeting. he pointed out that racist and colonialist regimes continued to enslave millions of people in namibia, rhodesia and the portuguese territories of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau) and cape verde. he was confident, however, that the fourth committee would pay particular attention to

extending effective assistance to the liberation movements to facilitate full implementation of the declaration on decolonization without further delay.

the meeting of yesterday afternoon concentrated on a proposal by salim a. salim, chairman of the special committee on decolonization, that representatives of national liberation movements be invited to attend the fourth committee as observers.

in the discussion, south african representative vernon steward and portuguese representative antinio patricio unreasonably opposed the proposal. the representatives of tanzania, egypt, nigeria and china expressed complete support for the proposal and refuted the colonialist views of the representatives of south africa and portugal.

salim a. salim, representative of tanzania, stressed that the question was clear, and there would be nothing in a decision regarding the observers to contravene the principles of the u.n. charter.

the representative of egypt, ali teymour, protested against the way the representatives of south africa and portugal conducted themselves in the committee. the general assembly was recognizing the representatives of certain national liberation movements as the sole representatives of the territories concerned, he said.

nigerian representative olu adeniji also expressed support for the proposal and urged that the reactionary south african regime withdraw from namibia.

chang yung-kuan, alternate representative of china, said that the chinese delegation completely agreed to the proposal for the representatives of national liberation movements to attend the fourth committee as observers, because they are the true representatives of the local people. their attendance at the meetings will not only be of great help to the work of the committee but also make positive contributions to it.

chang yung-kuan said, "this is the first time that the chinese delegation takes part in the work of the 4th committee. we would join the majority of asian, african and latin american countries as well as all the justice-upholding countries in our common effort to do a good job in the 4th committee." he stressed, "acting in conformity with the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter and the spirit of resolution 1514, we must give firm support to the people in various parts of the world in their just struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to win national independence and safeguard state sovereignty by adopting resolutions favourable to the oppressed nations and peoples and taking effective measures to enable them to obtain independence and freedom at an early date."

Rhodesia Problem Discussed at UN Security Council Meetings

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 29, 1973)

the united nations security council met from september 27 to 29 to discuss the problem of rhodesia. a resolution was adopted, reaffirming that the security council resolutions on sanctions against rhodesia must be fully enforced.

the meetings were held at the request of three member states of the security council -- guinea, somalia and the sudan. present at the meetings were the foreign ministers or representatives of algeria, senegal, morocco, zambia, mauritania, guyana, kenya, tunisia, nigeria and cuba -- all non-council members. the representative of the african national council was also present upon invitation.

moroccan representative mehdi mrani zentar said: the zimbabwe people deserve our material and moral support. the illegal regime of ian smith must be left with no chance to survive. the security council has to reaffirm the right of the zimbabwe people to self-determination and independence, and to demand that all countries without exception should cooperate without reservation in the application of its decisions.

zambian foreign minister elijah h.k. mudenda denounced the rhodesian racist regime for its intensified suppression of the african people. he pointed out that the developments in rhodesia constitute a grave threat to peace and security in the region and in africa as a whole.

mauritanian representative ahmed ould menneya urged that the sanctions against the rhodesian regime should be strictly applied by all countries, and that nations violating the relevant u.n. resolutions should be condemned.

guyanese foreign minister shridath s. ramphal said that the cause of self-determination of the people of zimbabwe is not a cause for africa alone but concerns all states and all peoples. the guyanese government supports the african people's struggle for freedom and justice, he said.

algerian representative abdellatif rahal said that the illegal regime in rhodesia is a racist one. portugal and south africa have acted as accomplices to the illegal regime and the sanctions have also been infringed by the united states.

guinean foreign minister fily cissoko said that a white minority regime in rhodesia continues to oppress five million africans, creating a constant threat to international

peace and security. he pointed out that certain permanent members of the security council are helping the smith regime.

sudanese foreign minister mansour khalid denounced the united states for importing chrome from rhodesia in violation of the security council resolutions. he demanded that the security council enhance sanctions against rhodesia.

panamanian representative aquilino boyd reaffirmed his country's opposition to colonialism and racial discrimination. he said that through her experience in the panama canal zone, his country understands the suffering brought about by racial discrimination.

tunisian representative rachid driss pointed out that the people in rhodesia have rejected the so-called "proposals" of britain and the smith authorities for the "settlement of the independence dispute of rhodesia".

the foreign ministers of senegal, kenya, argentina, nigeria and mali and the representatives of yugoslavia and cuba spoke at the meetings in support of the struggle of the zimbabwe people.

chinese representative huang hua said that the essence of the rhodesian question is the zimbabwe people's struggle against the colonialist rule by the white minority racists and for achieving national self-determination and independence. the only solution to the rhodesian question lies in the achievement of complete national independence by the zimbabwe people free from outside interference. the so-called "proposals" for the "settlement of the independence dispute of rhodesia" concocted by the british government in collaboration with the smith authorities is a sheer hoax.

he pointed out that the 9th summit conference of the organization of african unity in rabat adopted last june a resolution on zimbabwe. the resolution condemns the position of the british government and stresses the need for continued sanctions against the smith regime. it pledges to increase assistance to the people of zimbabwe in their armed struggle for self-determination and independence, and condemns the u.s. government for its continued importation of chrome ore from rhodesia. the chinese government supports the above correct views of the 9th summit conference of the o.a.u

huang hua emphasized that the security council has the obligation to take the following measures:

"a. reaffirm that the zimbabwe people are entitled to their sacred right to national independence and that they should achieve national independence immediately free from any foreign interference;

"b. severely condemn the white racist regime in rhodesia for its barbarous atrocities of repression against the zimbabwe people;

"c. further strengthen and expand the sanctions against the rhodesian white racist regime. in view of the fact that south africa and portugal have violated the sanctions against rhodesia in contravention of security council resolutions, the security council should expand the sanctions to cover south africa and the portuguese colonial authorities.

"d. severely condemn all acts in violation of the u.n. resolutions on sanctions against rhodesia, including the continued u.s. importation of chrome and nickel from rhodesia in open violation of the u.n. resolutions.

"e. call upon all justice-upholding countries and peoples of the world to render stronger assistance and material support to the zimbabwe people."

somali representative abdulrahim abby farah introduced on behalf of guinea, somalia and the sudan two draft resolutions before the security council. the draft resolution on the political aspects of the question of rhodesia reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of rhodesia to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of their rights. it calls upon all states to give full support and cooperation to the united nations in effective measures designed to enforce strictly the mandatory sanctions imposed by the security council. the other draft resolution reaffirms sanctions.

u.s. representative christopher philips defended the u.s. stand and tried to absolve the u.s. from its criminal responsibility.

british representative colin crowe unjustifiably attacked the reasonable stand of the representatives of many of the above-mentioned countries. his speech indicated that the british government will persist in supporting the smith regime.

according to the demand of council members, huang hua, president of the council of this month, put the two draft resolutions to vote. the draft resolution on sanctions as amended was approved by 13 in favour with two abstentions. the draft resolution on the political aspects of rhodesia was vetoed by a single vote by britain; 10 votes were in favour of it and there were four abstentions.

after the vote, chinese representative huang hua spoke again, expressing regret at the veto by britain.

Chairman of Chinese Delegation Speaks at UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 3, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the united nations general assembly, delivered a speech in the general debate at this afternoon's plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly. the speech reads in full as follows:

mr. president, a number of important changes have taken place in world situation since the 26th session of the united nations general assembly. a series of new victories have been achieved by the asian, african and latin american peoples in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence. countries of the third world are getting united on a wider scale to oppose the superpower policies of aggression, expansion and war; they are playing an ever greater role in international affairs. meanwhile, some important events have taken place in international relations. in the east, the leaders of china and the united states have held talks after more than twenty years' suspension of relations between the two countries. they have made clear the differences of principle between the two sides and agreed that countries, regardless of their social systems, should handle their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, and that international disputes should be settled on this basis, without resorting to the use or threat of force. recently, prime minister tanaka of japan paid a visit to china, and the two sides have reached an important agreement on the normalization of the relations between china and japan, thus realizing the long-standing aspirations of the two peoples and opening up a new chapter in the relations between the two countries. in the west, the soviet union and the united states held summit talks and signed a number of bilateral agreements on cooperation in the fields of science and technology, culture, education and health. the european economic community has grown and expanded. in the middle east, far-reaching progress has been made in the arab country's struggle to free itself from superpower control. the struggle of the people of various countries and the changes in international relations have helped in varying degrees to promote the relaxation of international tension.

however, it cannot but be noted that there is no essential change in the situation in which a superpower is pushing expansionism by all means in contending for world hegemony. the acute and complicated contradictions and struggles between imperialism on the one hand and the oppressed nations and peoples on the other have not abated.

to this day, the u.s. war of aggression against indochina is still going on. because of the meddling by the soviet union, the turmoil on the south asian subcontinent has failed to subside. the stalemate of "no war, no peace" in the middle east remains. in europe, with the two military blocs confronting each other, there is no, and cannot be any, genuine security. colonialism of different forms persists in many parts of the world. the sovereignty and independence of many small and medium-sized countries are still being infringed and their national resources plundered. 27 years have elapsed since the end of world war ii. there are still foreign military bases of various kinds and large numbers of foreign troops on the territories of many countries. the arms race between the two superpowers is being stepped up without cease, seriously menacing the independence and security of the peoples of the world. the whole western world is in the grip of financial and monetary crises, which have aggravated its various contradictions. in these circumstances, how can the world not be in turmoil? the world is still in the process of great turbulence, great division and great realignment. the struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, interference and anti-interference, subversion and anti-subversion, control and anti-control is bound to continue for a long time.

the chinese delegation holds that the people of all countries must not be deluded by certain temporary and superficial phenomena of detente at the present time and develop a false sense of security. while striving for world peace and the progress of mankind, we must maintain sufficient vigilance and make necessary preparations against the danger of new wars of aggression any imperialism may launch.

mr. president,

to end the war in indochina as soon as possible is the most urgent matter for easing the tension in the far east. at present, the people of the whole world, including the american people, strongly condemn the u.s. government for its wanton bombing, mining and blockading against the democratic republic of viet nam and resolutely demand that it immediately stop all its acts of aggression against viet nam and the whole of indochina and withdraw all the armed forces of the united states and its followers, so that the peoples of the three indochinese countries may solve their own problems independently, free from any foreign interference. fair and reasonable ways for the peaceful settlement of the viet nam and indochina question have been put forward in the seven-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the elaboration on its two key points and in the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. of late, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic

of south viet nam issued a statement on september 11, demanding that the united states cease its policy of "vietnamizing" the war and its support to the saigon puppet regime, and pointing out that a solution to the problem of south viet nam must proceed from the actual situation in south viet nam in which there exist two administrations and two armies as well as other political forces and that a provisional government of national concord composed of three equal segments must be formed to take charge of the affairs in the period of transition. this proposal is fair and reasonable. it shows that the vietnamese side has no intention to impose a communist regime on south viet nam. rejection of this proposal precisely bespeaks the attempt to continue to impose the nguyen van thieu puppet regime on the south vietnamese people. the chinese government fully supports the just stand of the vietnamese people and of the three indochinese peoples.

the three indochinese countries are close neighbours of china, and the three indochinese peoples are the chinese people's brothers. we are duty-bound to support them in their just struggle against foreign aggression, and we will never interfere in their internal affairs. on behalf of the chinese government, i once again solemnly declare on this rostrum: so long as the war in indochina goes on in whatever form, the chinese government and people, not flinching from the greatest national sacrifice, will firmly support the three indochinese peoples in fighting to the end.

it is necessary to point out here that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, is the sole legal representative of the khmer people and effectively controls nearly 90 per cent of cambodian territory. the lon nol regime is imposed on the khmer people by foreign forces, and it is illegal from the very beginning. the representatives of the lon nol clique have no right to occupy cambodia's seat in the united nations. more and more countries in the world have recognized this reality and truth. the chinese delegation holds that the united nations should rectify the present unreasonable and illegal state of affairs and restore to the royal government of national union of cambodia its lawful rights.

on july 4 this year, initiated and promoted by the democratic people's republic of korea, north and south korea reached agreement on the principles and steps for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, thus strengthening the confidence of the 40 million and more korean people, who have been divided for twenty-seven years, in the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. the chinese government and people warmly welcome this agreement. nineteen years have elapsed since the armistice in korea. the chinese

people's volunteers withdrew from korea as early as 1958. but in south korea there still remain a so-called "u.n. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" and a so-called "u.n. command". this is an anachronism. the combination of the two implies a threat to north korea. this is an underlying factor making for the continuation of tension on the korean peninsula. now, north and south korea have agreed to gradually achieve the reunification of korea independently and by peaceful means without reliance upon foreign forces or their interference. why should the united nations keep these two stumbling blocks in front of the korean people? the general assembly should discuss the proposed item "creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea" and adopt a pertinent resolution to remove these two stumbling blocks. it is regrettable, however, that discussion of this fair and reasonable proposal has been deferred to next year. to dodge a problem is no solution. it is argued that the discussion should be postponed to next year because north and south korea are now in contact. this argument is untenable. one may ask, will there be no more contacts between north and south korea next year? this is obviously a pretext. a postponement is neither in the interests of the korean people nor conducive to relaxation of tension on the korean peninsula. we hope that the countries concerned will reconsider their stand.

mr. president,

now i wish to speak on the question of the indo-pakistan subcontinent. we all remember that last december in this very hall, the general assembly at its 26th session adopted by the overwhelming majority of 104 votes a resolution calling for ceasefire and troop withdrawal by india and pakistan. subsequently, the security council also adopted by 13 votes in favour and two abstentions a resolution demanding ceasefire, troop withdrawal and release of prisoners of war by all those concerned. however, while the relevant resolutions of the united nations were not yet implemented, the soviet government and its followers raised at the security council last august the question of the admission of "bangladesh" into the united nations. in disregard of the reasonable demand of many countries to postpone the consideration of the question, they insisted on a vote to compel china to use the veto. china's stand for postponing the consideration of this question does not mean that we are fundamentally opposed to the admission of "bangladesh" into the united nations. china cherishes friendly sentiments for the people of east bengal and has no prejudice against mr. mujibur rahman. we stand for postponing the consideration of this question, in order to promote a reconciliation among the parties concerned and the implementation of the u.n. resolutions, which are the very immediate concern. however, the soviet government has hurriedly pressed for

u.n. admission of "bangladesh". this is definitely not aimed at helping "bangladesh", but at forcing china to use the veto, maintaining and aggravating the tensions among the parties concerned on the subcontinent and white-washing its foul act of supporting the indian government in dismembering pakistan last year. but its attempt will not succeed. if it had been national self-determination, it should have been the people of east bengal solving their problems by themselves. why should indian troops have invaded east pakistan? and why should the 90,000 and more pakistani war prisoners and civilians have been taken to india?

after the admission of "bangladesh" has been vetoed, certain people are trying to bypass the security council and referring the question to the general assembly for discussion. this is clearly done with ulterior motives. this will in no way help promote a reconciliation among the parties concerned on the subcontinent, nor will it reflect honour on the country inciting such a move. china stands firm on principles. china considers that whether or not reasonable u.n. resolutions supported by the overwhelming majority of its members are implemented is a matter of principle affecting what direction the u.n. is heading for. and on matters of principle china will never retreat.

the present situation of "no war, no peace" in the middle east is solely created by the two superpowers for their respective interests. taking advantage of this situation, they are using arab countries' territories and sovereignty and the palestinian people's right to existence as stakes to strike political deals. the united states is openly supporting the aggression by israeli zionism. the other superpower claims to "support and assist" the arab people in their struggle against aggression. has it supported and assisted them? it has indeed sold them no small amount of weapons. but strangely, the weapons supplied are not allowed to be used. is this not asking people to buy scrap iron? moreover, it demands privileges and bases, and even attempt to subvert their government. what kind of "friend" is this? it is more dangerous than an open enemy.

however, recent developments show that the heroic arab people will not allow others to ride on their backs and lord it over them for long. they have taken determined actions to shake off superpower domination. this commands admiration. do not believe the sensational nonsense deliberately spread by a superpower that no counter-attack should be made against israel's armed aggression for that would spark a world war. that is meant to scare people. it has been borne out repeatedly by the history of the 20 years and more since world war ii. we believe that, so long as they strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, the arab countries subjected to aggression are fully capable of recovering their sacred territories

and the injured palestinian people regaining their national rights.

the chinese government has always opposed assassination and hijacking of individuals as a means for waging political struggles and is also opposed to terrorist acts by individuals or a handful of people divorced from the masses, because they are harmful to the development of the cause of national liberation and people's revolution. but we strongly condemn israel for the recent barbarous aggression and massacres it has committed against lebanon, syria and other arab countries on the pretext of the "munich incident". the chinese people will always stand together with the arab and palestinian peoples in their just struggle against aggression.

the situation in the mediterranean is closely related to that in the middle east and europe. in contending for hegemony, the two superpowers have dispatched large numbers of war vessels to the mediterranean and set up many military bases there, posing a threat to the security of the countries around the sea. now more and more mediterranean countries have raised their voice for "a mediterranean of the mediterranean countries", and demanded the withdrawal of foreign fleets from the mediterranean. their demand is entirely just and the chinese government and people firmly support it.

it is fully understandable that the people of the european countries, who have gone through two world wars, are all concerned for the peace and security of europe. twenty-seven years have passed since the end of world war ii, and yet many european countries are still under the military control of one superpower or the other, with large numbers of foreign troops stationed on their territories. making use of the confrontation of the two military blocs, each of the two superpowers is trying hard to keep its allies under control and undermine the opposite side. in these circumstances, how can one speak of genuine peace and securit, for the people of the european countries? what calls for attention is the fact that there are now some people who, capitalizing on the european people's eager desire for peace, are trying hard by various tactics to cover up the reality that european peace and security are still under threat, and to create the false impression of a european detente and "all quiet on the western front", so as to attain their ulterior purposes. the fact that a superpower could, when it considered it necessary, launch a surprise attack to occupy an ally with massive troops shows that such a "military alliance" is no guarantee for peace at all. security is out of the question for any country when it is under virtual occupation.

we hold that, in order truly to ensure peace and security for europe, it is necessary to oppose

firmly the aggression, interference, subversion and control by the superpowers, to disband the military blocs, withdraw the foreign armed forces and bring about peaceful coexistence of the european countries on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit. otherwise, the so-called european security conference can only be another name for the division of spheres of influence between the two superpowers by making use of military blocs. such a conference would better be called "the european insecurity conference" rather than "the european security conference". an increasing number of countries are demanding that all the european countries should take part as equals in the european security conference and its preparations with equal powers and opposing the holding of the conference as between two blocs. they especially oppose the two big powers monopolizing everything behind the backs of the other countries and manipulating the destiny of their people. this is an expression of the profound aspirations of the european people. the chinese government and people resolutely support the people of the european countries in all their efforts to oppose the power politics and hegemonism practised by the superpowers.

in africa, particularly in southern africa, the mass movements against the white colonialist rule, racial discrimination and apartheid and for national liberation have made great new progress, marking a further enhancement of the political consciousness of the african people. the people in southern africa and other regions, which have not yet achieved independence, are increasingly aware that the only way to overthrow the white colonialist rule and win national liberation is to rely mainly on their own efforts, fully arousing and organizing the masses and waging an unyielding valiant struggle. it is necessary to seek external assistance, but more and more facts have proved that it is impossible to put an end to the colonialist rule by relying on other people. the chinese government and people resolutely support the heroic people of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau), azania, zimbabwe, namibia and spanish sahara. their struggles are just, and so long as they carry on perseveringly, fear neither hardship nor sacrifice and advance wave upon wave, they will surely, with the sympathy and support of the peoples of africa and the whole world, win final victory.

as a developing country, china, from her own experience, fully sympathizes with the deep aspirations of the asian, african and latin american countries for the defence of their national independence, the protection of their resources and the development of their national economy. we resolutely support the latin american countries in their struggle to defend their rights over the 200 nautical-mile maritime rights. we resolutely support the petroleum -- and other raw material -- exporting countries of asia,

africa and latin america in their struggle against plunder by foreign forces. we resolutely support the developing countries in their struggle against imperialist countries shifting their economic crisis on to them. we resolutely support the small and medium-sized countries in their struggle against big powers plundering their fishery resources.

we hold that, in order to change the backward state of their economy, the developing countries should first of all rely on themselves, that is, they should rely mainly on their own efforts and take foreign aid as an auxiliary. the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other. those countries which have already won liberation are all the more duty-bound to support and assist those countries subjected to oppression and aggression. but now some people are using aid as a means for controlling other countries and expanding their own spheres of influence. when they give something to other countries, they assume the airs of a benefactor and demand all sorts of privileges. they send to the recipient countries experts and advisers who behave as tyrants, ordering people about and lording it over them. how could this be called aid?

we hold that all countries which are sincere in providing aid to others, including multilateral aid through the united nations, should help the recipient countries and not to exploit them. their loans should be interest-free or, at least, low in interest. they must not press for repayment but should allow its postponement. when providing a loan or other forms of aid, they should strictly respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries, attach no conditions and ask for no privileges. the purpose of providing aid to other countries should be to help the recipient countries stand on their own feet and develop an independent national economy. they must not reduce the recipient countries to dependence and subordination in the name of "economic aid" and "international division of labour", let alone placing them under their control on the pretext of "aid". china, too, received some foreign aid in the past and had direct experiences in this regard. therefore, today when we provide aid to other countries, we endeavour to act on the above-mentioned principles. of course, our capabilities in this respect are limited and the aid we can give is not much. but we hold that the above-mentioned principles should be propagated and applied universally.

mr. president,

now i wish to speak on the question of disarmament. not long ago some agreements on the limitation of strategic armaments were reached by the soviet union and the united states in high-level talks. there is no need for us to comment on these agreements if they are regarded merely as bilateral affairs between the soviet union and the united states. but if they are being blown up as tremendous achievements on the road of reducing the threat of nuclear war, we cannot agree. these agreements only stipulate

some limitation on the quantity of certain categories of nuclear weapons in the possession of the soviet union and the united states, but impose no limitation at all on their quality, nor do they mention a single word about the destruction of nuclear weapons. this can by no means be regarded as a step towards nuclear disarmament. on the contrary, this marks the beginning of a new stage in the soviet-u.s. nuclear arms race. before the ink on the agreements had dried, the one hastened to test new-type nuclear weapons and the other expressed its intention to make a big increase immediately in its military expenditure. how can this be described as reducing the threat of a nuclear war? we hold that no fond illusion should be cherished about these agreements. in 1921, the major naval powers of the time prescribed limitation on their respective total tonnages of capital ships, and the limitation was reaffirmed in 1930. everybody knows what happened in the end. it is not without meaning to recall this historical case today.

moreover, the soviet union and the united states have stated in the document on the "basic principles of relations" between them that they have a special responsibility to avert conflicts which would serve to increase international tensions, and they have recognized each other's security interests based on the principle of equality. what special responsibility and what equal security interests? according to khrushchov's "theory", do they not stand for soviet-u.s. collaboration for world domination? of course, one can talk like that, but it would not be so easy to have it realized.

as everyone knows, war is the continuation of politics. the invention and development of nuclear weapons have not changed, nor can they change, this truth. although no new world war has occurred since world war ii, local wars of various types have never ceased. why? because imperialism resorts to armed force in carrying out aggression and expansion. where there is oppression there is resistance, and where there is aggression there is struggle against aggression. this is inevitable so long as imperialism exists. but now the soviet government asserts that in a nuclear age there is no other way than the peaceful coexistence among states, which presupposes, above all, the renunciation of the use of force in international relations, that is, the non-use of both conventional and nuclear weapons. it has even spread the alarmist theory that the destructive power of even conventional warfare has by now increased so greatly that the large-scale use of conventional weapons can lead to the annihilation of entire nations. but the world will be safe once there is a resolution on the non-use of force in international relations and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. this is a sheer hoax. as a matter of fact, the soviet government does not believe in its own theory. their practice in the middle east, where they gave weapons to arab countries but forbade the use of them, does smack a little of this "theory". yet, in the indo-pakistan war last year, they gave undisguised

support to the indian government in its armed aggression against pakistan. what kind of non-use of force is this?

people condemn war and consider it a barbarous way of settling disputes among mankind. but we are soberly aware that war is inevitable so long as society is divided into classes and the exploitation of man by man still exists. there are two categories of wars, just and unjust. we support just wars and oppose unjust wars. if a socialist still wants to be a socialist, he should not oppose all wars indiscriminately. the non-use of force in international relations can only be conditional and not unconditional. the condition is to realize peaceful coexistence through mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit. and in order to realize this it is imperative to oppose the policies of aggression and expansion of any imperialism. when imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism of various descriptions are still using force to enslave, commit aggression against, control and threaten a majority of the countries of the world, it is betrayal to the people of the world to advocate non-use of force in international relations undiscriminatingly, without regard to conditions and in an absolute way. if one still has a grain of socialism in him, why doesn't he produce something presentable, for instance, opposition to aggression in international relations, and especially aggression backed by nuclear weapons? why should he, on the contrary, choose to produce such shabby stuff as renunciation of the use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons? in that way, doesn't he allow himself to be seen through right away?

permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons -- this sounds so nice and looks so much like china's proposition, but in fact it is completely different. we say that, as the first step towards the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, agreement should first be reached on the non-use of nuclear weapons. and we have publicly declared that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. this fully shows that china is developing nuclear weapons for defensive purposes and with the aim of breaking the nuclear monopoly and proceeding from there to eliminate nuclear weapons. if the soviet union entertains the same defensive purposes as it has claimed, why does the soviet representative not dare to come up to this rostrum and make a similar declaration? how can it make people believe its big talk for the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons to be sincere when it, while mouthing such prohibition, is constantly brandishing the nuclear weapons, obdurately opposing the possession and development of nuclear weapons by countries with few or no nuclear weapons, feverishly improving and developing its own nuclear weapons and deploying them at the gates of other countries? it asserts that the renunciation of the use of force and prohibition

of the use of nuclear weapons would be effective only when the two are linked together. in actuality, this is demanding that the people of the world give up their armed struggle against aggression, otherwise, nuclear weapons will be used against them. is this not its plain logic? big talk is useless. the proposal of the soviet government, no matter how much it is couched in diplomatic language, has the real intent of making all oppressed nations and peoples tamely submit to the nuclear threat of the one or two superpowers. but they have grossly underestimated the political consciousness of the people of the world.

in order truly to do away with nuclear threat, it is necessary to completely prohibit and thoroughly destroy nuclear weapons. yet the soviet government dares neither to undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons nor to touch on the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons but advocates the cessation of all nuclear tests. why? as everyone knows, the soviet union has made hundreds of nuclear tests. when it had made enough tests in the atmosphere, it proposed the partial ban on nuclear tests. now when it has made enough underground tests, it calls for a ban on all nuclear tests. actually this means that the soviet union could make any kind of tests when it had the need, and that when it no longer has the need the others are not permitted to make any test. this is another trap blatantly designed to maintain its nuclear monopoly, following the partial nuclear test ban treaty and the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. as a chinese saying goes, "the magistrates are allowed to burn down houses, while the common people are forbidden even to light lamps." china absolutely will not fall into this trap. at no time and in no circumstances will china recognize such a right for the soviet union or any other nuclear power. no one but they alone are permitted to develop nuclear weapons; they may threaten others but others are not allowed to exercise the right of self-defence. can there be such reason on earth? at present, a mere cessation of all nuclear tests without complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons can only hinder countries with few or no nuclear weapons from developing their nuclear capabilities for self-defence but will not affect in the least the nuclear hegemony of the superpowers. the real purpose of the proposal of the soviet government is to maintain its nuclear monopoly and nuclear superiority by capitalizing on many countries' legitimate desire for peace, so that it can have a free hand to carry out its nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail against countries with few or no nuclear weapons. nuclear weapons are something which people can neither eat nor wear. china is a developing country and certainly does not want to spend one penny more than necessary on such stuff. china is making nuclear tests under compulsion. her nuclear tests are taking place in her interior, and their number is limited. china is ready at any time

to stop all her nuclear tests, but only on the day the nuclear weapons of the nuclear superpowers and all nuclear countries are completely banned and thoroughly destroyed, and not before.

on the question of convening a world disarmament conference, we have explained the position and views of the chinese government at the 26th session of the general assembly. we cannot agree to the soviet position on the "world disarmament conference" as set forth in the soviet foreign minister's letter of august 14 this year to the u.n. secretary-general. the "world disarmament conference" as proposed by the soviet union has neither the necessary requisites, nor a clear aim. it would in fact be an "empty talk club" which would indulge in far-ranging rambling discourse without solving any practical problem. to hold such a conference would only serve to hoodwink and lull the people of the world. it is better not to hold it.

the actual situation in the world today is this: the two superpowers are maintaining military bases of various kinds, including nuclear bases, and stationing large numbers of their armed forces, including nuclear-missile forces, in many countries; their airplanes, warships and submarines, including those carrying nuclear weapons, are flying and plying everywhere; and they have up to now refused to undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly not to use them against non-nuclear countries. to varying degrees, all the countries in the world with no nuclear weapons and those with few nuclear weapons are exposed to their threat. the most urgent question today is the withdrawal of foreign armed forces, rather than the reduction of armaments. let the two superpowers withdraw all their armed forces, both conventional and nuclear, back to their own countries. if they do not even want to effect a withdrawal, how can one believe that they are willing to make an arms reduction?

the cry for general and complete disarmament has been going on for more than a dozen years. but the result is general and complete arms expansion by the two superpowers, while all the small and medium-sized countries of the world are in a position of defence inadequacy. this hoax should not be allowed to continue. in order that a world disarmament conference will make a true start and carry on fruitfully instead of becoming a bout of deceptive empty talk, it is imperative to create the necessary conditions for the convening of such a conference, namely, all nuclear countries, particularly the soviet union and the united states which possess the greatest amount of nuclear weapons, must first of all undertake the unequivocal obligation that at no time and in no circumstances will they be the first to use nuclear weapons, and that they not only will not use nuclear weapons against each other, but, more importantly, will not use them against the non-

nuclear countries, and they must withdraw from abroad all their armed forces, including nuclear missile forces, and dismantle all their military bases, including nuclear bases, on the territories of other countries. only thus will it be possible to create the necessary conditions for all the countries, irrespective of their size, to discuss and solve on an equal footing the important questions of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and the reduction of conventional weapons.

mr. president,

since the beginning of this year, the united nations and its security council have done much work thanks to the joint efforts made by the overwhelming majority of the member states. what merits special mention is that the security council held special meetings in africa on african questions. this was an unprecedented action taken at the demand of many african countries. the meetings adopted a number of useful resolutions on some african questions. at the united nations conference on trade and development held in the capital of chile, many developing countries forcefully exposed the situation in which certain developed countries, by trade, tariff, monetary and other means, are monopolizing international markets, shifting their economic crisis onto, and stepping up the plunder and exploitation of, other countries, thus aggravating the irrational international phenomenon of "the rich becoming richer and the poor poorer". the developing countries strongly demanded that this state of affairs must be changed. at the united nations conference on the human environment held in the capital of sweden, many countries of the third world strongly condemned imperialism for carrying out policies of aggression and war and put forward a number of sound views and reasonable opinions on the question of conserving and improving the human environment. at the sessions of the sea-bed committee, many countries of the third world carried out resolute struggles to safeguard their own natural resources and upheld the just position that each country has the right to determine the scope of its own territorial sea and jurisdiction. at all these meetings and conferences, many countries of the third world showed their firm determination to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and played important roles. however, we cannot but point out with regret that owing to obstructions by the one or two superpowers, the united nations has remained weak and ineffective in dealing with many major international issues. some correct resolutions adopted by the united nations remain unimplemented due to hindrance by the one or two superpowers. many organs and agencies of the united nations are still dominated by a small number of countries and fail to reflect the demands and opinions of the great number of countries of the third world. in the united nations there still prevails the very serious phenomenon

of discussions without a decision and decisions without implementation. all this should be corrected speedily.

here i wish to deal with the chinese government's views on the review of the u.n. charter. as is known to all, the united nations charter was drawn up near the end of world war ii and it was a product of the historical conditions prevailing at the time. however, history is making advances and things are developing. in quite some respects the charter formulated 27 years ago obviously cannot meet the tremendous change in international situation and in the united nations. there were 51 original members at the founding of the united nations. since then more than 80 countries have joined the united nations, most of which are newly independent countries. it is understandable that there is a demand for the u.n. charter to fully reflect the present state of affairs of the world. we maintain that on the basis of upholding the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter, careful consideration should be given to the views of various countries for necessary revisions of the charter so as to effect truly the principle that all member states, big or small, are equal. of course, we likewise consider that the revision of the charter is a serious and important question, and we are ready to join you all in serious explorations.

mr. president,

the world is at the crossroads, and so is the united nations. if the united nations is to regain its prestige and play its due role, it must conform to the trend of the world, truly express the just demands of large numbers of its members and the people of the world, act strictly in accordance with the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter and free itself from the manipulation and control by the big powers. it must be trustworthy in word and resolute in deed. otherwise, it would be very difficult for the united nations to avoid eventually taking the old path of the league of nations. the chinese delegation is ready to work together with the delegations of all countries which love peace and uphold justice to make the united nations truly capable of playing a role in safeguarding international peace and promoting the cause of the progress of mankind.

Representatives Denounce Hegemony in World's Economic Affairs at 2nd Committee of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 6, 1972)

the second committee of the united nations general assembly has been in session for a general debate since september 26. representatives of many asian, african and latin american countries have spoken strongly against hegemony in the world's economic field and called for efforts to develop national economy and achieve economic independence.

santa cruz, representative of chile, said that the protectionist attitude adopted by the chief industrial countries as a result of economic crisis and fears of recession had considerably handicapped the developing countries, and compelled them to export their primary commodities at lower than normal prices. manufactured or semi-finished goods also encountered obstacles, such as quantitative and tariff restrictions.

the purpose of imperialism was to exploit and dominate the developing countries economically and politically, he added. a number of large multinational corporations were the basic instruments of imperialism and were used to carry out dangerous activities.. he urged the developing countries to intensify their joint action to eliminate the situation of dependency harmful to their national economy.

syed amjad ali, representative of pakistan, stated that in the field of international trade, progress should be made on the stabilization of commodity prices. measures should be taken towards eliminating the tariff and non-tariff barriers against the exports of the developing countries.

ali stressed that in the reform of the monetary system, the interests and concerns of the developing countries should be fully taken into account.

chang hsien-wu, representative of china, said that colonialist, imperialist and neo-colonialist aggression, control and plunder are the principal root cause of the poverty and backwardness of the developing countries in asia, africa and latin america.

the superpowers are trying in every possible way to make asia, africa, and latin america the objects of their plunder and contention for hegemony. the superpower policies of aggression and expansion have thrown the world into a turmoil, causing serious obstacles to the independent development of the asian, african and latin american countries.

the chinese representative continued, "the developing countries can no longer tolerate the superpowers riding

roughshod over them. they are rising one after anotner to wage unremitting struggles to safeguard their national economic rights and interests, protect their land and marine resources, take their economic lifelines into their own hands and break down the few countries' monopoly in international trade and in financial and monetary affairs."

he said, "ravaged for a long period by imperialism, china is also a developing country. the chinese people firmly stand on the side of the peoples of the world and are resolved to carry to the end the struggle against imperialism and colonialism in all forms."

he said, "we hold that the affairs of various countries should be handled jointly by those countries concerned and must not be monopolized by a few countries. the developing countries are fully entitled to participate in the change of international monetary system and in international multilateral trade negotiations.

"we believe that so long as the people of all countries constantly strengthen their anti-imperialist unity, so long as all the countries subjected to superpower aggression, interference and bullying get further united to oppose hegemonism in the world economic field, they will certainly surmount every difficulty to win new victories."

he went on, "economic and technological aid in any form, bilateral aid or multilateral aid through the united nations, should be given with strict respect for the sovereignty and equal status of the recipient countries free from any conditions and without asking for any privileges. no attempt should be made to use 'aid' as a camouflage to subject the recipient countries to control and plunder, to grossly interfere in their internal affairs and even seize it as a chance to carry out subversive activities.

"whether one helps the recipient countries to achieve independent development or makes the latter dependent on him or even tries to control and exploit the latter -- this is a touch-stone distinguishing genuine aid from sham ones. certain people talk glibly about giving 'disinterested aid' to the developing countries, but in actuality they are seeking gains at the expense of others. their true nature is being daily exposed before the people of the whole world, that is, with honey in mouth and dagger in heart, they are actually engaged in plunder and control through sham aid and support.

"we developing countries in asia, africa and latin america have more or less the same experience and are in similar positions. we are bound closely together by our common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and by our common desire to build our respective countries. it is true that at present we are all comparatively

poor. however, it is easier for us to know each other's needs just because we are poor friends. the cooperation among us is based on genuine equality and mutual benefit. such cooperation has boundless prospects. china is ready to work together with other developing countries for the advancement of this new type of international economic relations. at the same time, we are also ready to enter into economic and trade exchanges with various countries in the world on the principle of equality and mutual benefit."

e.m. debrah, representative of ghana, called for an end to the colonial patterns of economic activities with a view to removing the "millstones" which had hung so long around "our political and economic necks".

he urged the developing countries to co-ordinate and harmonize their policies and seek help from each other.

oswaldo de river, representative of peru, said that the developing countries must coordinate their efforts to increase negotiating power in tariffs and trade negotiations.

he also said that the principle of permanent sovereignty and natural resources must be respected.

rachid bencheikh, representative of algeria, said that the big industrialized countries had shown that they wanted to use their commitments as instruments of pressure on bartering. he urged support for promoting exports from the developing countries.

Chinese Representative Speaks at UNCTAD Board Session

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 7, 1972)

china supports the reasonable demand of the developing countries to take part in multilateral trade negotiations and in the reform of the monetary system.

chinese representative chang chien-hua made this pledge here yesterday afternoon at the plenary meeting of the 12th session of the trade and development board of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad).

the chinese representative expounded china's principled stand on the monetary problem. he sternly pointed out that the international monetary fund's failure so far to expel from it the representative of the chiang kai-shek clique is a gross trampling upon the resolution adopted by the 26th general assembly restoring to the

people's republic of china all its lawful rights in the united nations and expelling forthwith the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations related to it.

chang chien-hua pointed out that the third session of unctad adopted a resolution on multilateral trade negotiations. "the chinese delegation holds that the fundamental spirit of the resolution should be respected and translated into action," he declared.

continuing, he said, "we always maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal. affairs of the world should be handled by all countries of the world. we are firmly opposed to a few 'developed' countries who act in complete disregard of the interests of the third world and make decisions on vital issues of world economy and trade behind the back of the great majority of countries. the multilateral trade negotiations in 1973 should not in any way impair the interests of the developing countries. the developing countries' demand for their full and effective participation in the forthcoming negotiations is their legitimate right, which they are entitled to enjoy. we hereby offer our support."

he added, "china is a developing country and belongs to the third world. although it is not prepared to participate in the proposed negotiations at present, it will, as always, firmly stand on the side of the third world and resolutely support the just stand and reasonable propositions of the developing countries to safeguard state sovereignty and develop national economies. we oppose a very few countries who manipulate and monopolize international affairs and trade matters to the detriment of the interests of the developing countries. we wish, together with the developing countries as well as other countries of the world, to work for the establishment of new-type international economic and trade relations based on equality and mutual benefit."

chang chien-hua recalled that the third session of unctad adopted a resolution related to the monetary problem. since the resolution was by no means satisfactory, the chinese delegation did not take part in the voting. but within a span of four months and more, he said, "this problem is now taken up again for consideration at the twelfth session of the board. the chinese delegation deems it necessary to restate its position in this regard.

"the monetary crisis with the dollar as its centre has seriously affected world trade and economy. the eruption of the monetary crisis has shown up the various contradictions inherent in the capitalist system. the worsening of the dollar crisis is the inevitable result of the policies of war and aggression pushed by the u.s. government. in the wake of the official devaluation of the dollar, the introduction of floating the pound sterling has further aggravated the

world monetary crisis. the economic and trade spheres remain in a state of chaos and unrest.

"it is entirely reasonable for the developing countries to oppose the manipulation of international monetary affairs by a few countries and demand their right to fully participate in the reform of the international monetary system. we have all along supported this just and reasonable demand."

he went on to say, "some developing countries have made proposals to the effect that a world monetary conference should be held to consider the reform of the monetary system, in which they can participate in the discussion and decision-making process on an equal footing. these proposals reflect the aspirations of the great majority of the developing countries. however, they have met with unfounded opposition and obstruction from a very few countries, who still insist that the international monetary fund is the decision-making body to carry out the reform of the international monetary system, in order to secure the maintenance of its hegemonic status in financial spheres and to monopolize international monetary affairs continuously."

the reform of the international monetary system, he continued, should be conducted according to the following principles:

"1) all countries of the world, big or small, should be equal. the affairs concerning all countries of the world should be handled by all of them through mutual consultation and should admit of no monopoly by a few countries. imf can neither represent all countries nor can give effect to the principle of equality among all countries, big or small. for a long period of time the voting power in imf has been determined by the quota of its respective fund members. the making of an important decision requires a majority of 85 per cent of the votes. it follows that nothing can be done if those fund members who have a large share in the quota say 'no'. besides, it must be pointed out solemnly that this organization has hitherto failed to expel the chiang kai-shek clique from it in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the 26th general assembly on the restoration of all legitimate rights to the people's republic of china, thus grossly trampling upon the resolution adopted by the united nations.

"2) we hold that a world monetary conference should be held with a view to enabling all countries, big or small, to participate in the discussions on an equal basis, jointly work out practical solutions and make decisions. maybe it is a better modality. we are opposed to the acts of a few countries who make arbitrary decisions in complete disregard of the interests of the developing countries. the reform of the international monetary system should be carried out in such a way as to ensure that the developing countries can fully participate and their

interests are fully taken into consideration and that it should be beneficial for the development of international trade.

"3) we maintain that before the reform of the monetary system has been carried out, the developing countries' demand for the establishment of a 'link' between 'the special drawing right' and 'additional development finance' conforms to their needs. the just demand of the developing countries should be respected.

"4) the monetary crisis has inflicted great losses on the developing countries. the resolution entitled 'compensation for losses occasioned by the realignment of major currencies' adopted at the third session of unctad should be implemented.

"the prevailing international monetary situation in the capitalist world is seriously affecting international trade, in particular the foreign trade and economic development of the developing countries. we hope that the developing countries get united, make concerted efforts and undertake adequate mutual consultation so as to play an active role in solving the present international monetary problem."

concluding his speech, the chinese representative added that china supports the measures taken by chile to safeguard state sovereignty, build an independent national economy and nationalize foreign companies. "this is the internal affairs of chile which brooks no foreign interference," he stressed.

UN 3rd Committee Discusses Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Apartheid

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 11, 1972)

the third committee (social, humanitarian and cultural) of the u.n. general assembly began on october 5 discussions on the elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid. representatives from many countries exposed and condemned the policies of racial discrimination and apartheid pursued by imperialism and colonialism. the speakers expressed their determination to fight for the total elimination of such racial practices.

chinese representative wang jun-sheng reiterated that the chinese government resolutely opposes racial discrimination and apartheid and firmly supports the struggle against them waged by the people of various countries.

the chinese representative said, "the total elimination of the evils of racial discrimination and apartheid is at present a bounden obligation common to all countries and peoples upholding justice. the existence of racial discrimination and apartheid in the 70s of the twentieth century in southern africa and other parts of the world is a challenge to the whole progressive mankind by brutal colonialism and imperialism."

he continued, "the evils of racial discrimination and apartheid are rooted in the aggression and domination by imperialism and colonialism. the white racists of south africa and rhodesia dare to be so rampant in pushing their policies of racial discrimination and apartheid and repressing the southern african people's struggles for freedom and liberation, because they have the energetic support of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

he added, "it is quite evident that the struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid are bound up with that against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. only by ousting the imperialist forces of aggression, overthrowing the white colonialist rule and achieving national liberation, can the evils of racial discrimination be uprooted."

he said, "there is a chinese saying: 'a thing turns into its opposite if pushed too far.' the perverse acts of the reactionaries will inevitably turn things to the opposite of their wishes, because the greater the pressure, the stronger the resistance, and suppression by reactionary violence is bound to give rise to resistance by revolutionary violence."

"the chinese government and people firmly support the people of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau), azania, zimbabwe and namibia in their just struggles against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism," he declared.

"the chinese delegation holds that in order to defend the purposes and principles of the united nations charter and eliminate the racial discrimination and apartheid in southern africa, the united nations should firmly side with the african people and support their just struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid and, in compliance with the aspirations and demands of the african people, take firm actions against the inhuman crimes of racial discrimination committed by the white racist regimes of south africa and rhodesia and the portuguese colonialist authorities. the general assembly should ask the security council and other related bodies to further strengthen the sanctions against south africa and rhodesia, and condemn those governments which openly violate the sanctions. the chinese delegation firmly maintains that the current session of the general assembly should give further support to the just struggles of the peoples of southern africa, including armed struggle,

and call on all justice-upholding countries and people to render their political, moral and material support to these struggles," the chinese representative stated.

kofi sekyiamah, representative of ghana, said that almost 25 years after the adoption of the universal declaration of human rights, racial discrimination remained "as endemic as ever in its most heinous form" in many countries. the situation in southern africa had deteriorated. south africa, namibia, rhodesia, mozambique and angola continued to be "one large prison cell" in which the blacks were enslaved.

he pointed out that south africa is a country with a population of twentyone million where a minority of four million enslaved a majority of seventeen million. the africans were herded into fourteen per cent of the land which was "arid and inhospitable".

egyptian representative amre mahmoud moussa stated that discrimination continued to plague the world and the numerous united nations resolutions had no effect because of the arrogant disregard by the racist regimes.

miss vidya devi gurung, representative of nepal, also drew attention to the fact that the security council resolution on an arms embargo was not implemented by some member states, and their economic and military collaboration with the apartheid regimes continued. she emphasized nepal's wish that the committee condemns those states and urges them to implement the resolution.

eleih elle etian, representative of cameroon, pointed out that racial discrimination was one of the greatest causes of shame for humanity, but not much had been done to eliminate it. he said that cameroon called upon south africa, southern rhodesia and portugal to return freedom to the african peoples. if the existing trend was not stemmed, cameroon would support the use of force to tackle this problem, he declared.

mrs. luz maria quijano, representative of panama, denounced the practice of racial discrimination against panamanians in the united states panama canal zone, and noted the unsuccessful efforts to negotiate a new treaty with the united states. she favoured any measures which would achieve "positive results" against racial discrimination.

mrs. halima warzazi of morocco regretted that every year after the adjournment of the general assembly the question of racial discrimination seemed to be shelved. this time, she said, all oppressed peoples should fight when the resolutions of the international community were blocked by the interest groups. morocco would always support such a fight.

representative of togo mrs. leontine behanzin urged the united nations to take firm and effective actions against racial discrimination wherever it occurred, and lend assistance to those under oppression.

the representatives of iran and turkey also expressed their determination to support all efforts on the part of the united nations to eliminate racial discrimination.

algerian representative abdelmadjid lehtihet declared that algeria, having itself suffered for many years the effects of racism, did not hesitate to join those nations which had outlawed racism. he denounced the practices of racial discrimination in southern africa that were based essentially on the colour of one's skin. the same policy was being applied in palestine and in the occupied arab territories where the arab population was the victim of racism which drew strength from zionism. he emphasized that racism and racial discrimination would not disappear without the total emancipation of the people who now lived under colonial rule. armed struggle was the only way out for the africans.

mauritanian representative ba mohamed abdellah also condemned israel's discrimination against the arab peoples in the occupied territories.

UN 4th Committee Discusses Question of Portuguese Colonies

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 13, 1972)

representatives of many countries condemned the portuguese colonialist authorities for their barbarous rule and colonial wars against the people of angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) at the meeting of the fourth committee (trust and non-self-governing territories) of the u.n. general assembly which began on october 2 its general debate on territories under portuguese administration. they stressed that effective measures should be taken to force an end to the colonial rule imposed by the portuguese colonialists on these regions.

salim a. salim, representative of tanzania, strongly denounced portugal for resorting to indiscriminate bombardment of civilians and wholesale destruction of african villages. this was the pattern of action of all colonial and imperialist powers -- they destroyed life and property when they suffered defeat. what happened in mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau) affected his nation directly, he said, for its very existence was in jeopardy so long as the colonial territories were its neighbours. villages in his country had been bombed and people killed by planes from southern rhodesia, south africa and portugal, he said.

the representative of ghana, b.g. godwyll, accused portugal of following a policy of fighting against the tide of history and ignoring all united nations resolutions.

jacques booh, representative of cameroon, stressed that confronted with the irresistible upsurge of the liberation movements, the portuguese regime had resorted to nazi-type actions and violated the territorial integrity of the independent african countries, posing a threat to international peace and security. he said that his country would continue to support in every way the just struggle of the freedom fighters.

the representative of sudan, omer shona, stated that the cause of the liberation movement was just, and victory would be theirs. the peoples under portuguese colonial rule would be freed through solidarity on the part of africa rather than through verbiage in the committee.

ahmed al-haddad, representative of yemen arab republic, emphasized that only through armed struggle could the peoples of the portuguese territories achieve their self-determination and independence.

syrian representative najdi al-jazzar said the oppressed people had no alternative but to take up arms. he declared that his government firmly supported the right and just struggle of the african people in angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau).

a.m. ogola of uganda noted that the so-called construction project undertaken by the portuguese colonial authorities in mozambique constituted a form of "giant suppression, oppression, terrorism and exploitation of the african masses".

zambian representative kabuka s.b. nyirenda said that the 4th committee should recommend to the general assembly a concrete and effective programme of action, including the extension of material assistance to the liberation movements, to facilitate the speedy removal of the portuguese colonial rule.

the representative of chile, francisco rosas, said the government and people of chile expressed their solidarity with the african peoples struggling for freedom. the forces of colonialism and racism which committed crimes against humanity must be finally liquidated.

representatives of morocco, nepal, nigeria and some other countries condemned certain western countries which helped portugal with military supplies to maintain its colonialist rule.

mrs. liv andersen, representative of norway, declared that member states should respond to the repeated calls of the general assembly for moral and material assistance to the people of southern africa.

chinese representative chang yung-kuan in a statement at the meeting said, "in order to support the struggle of the people in the portuguese colonies, the chinese delegation maintains that: the portuguese colonialist authorities must be severely condemned for their barbarous rule and colonial wars against the people of angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau), and effective measures must be adopted to force the portuguese colonialist authorities to end their colonial rule in these regions, so that the people there may achieve national independence free from any foreign interference; arms embargo should be tightened against portugal and the white colonialist authorities of south africa and southern rhodesia and sanctions should be expanded to cover the portuguese and south african colonialist authorities; certain nato countries should be condemned for their acts of supporting the portuguese colonialist authorities; all the justice-upholding countries and peoples should be called upon to give energetic political, moral and material support to the people in the portuguese colonies."

he denounced certain nato countries for their collaboration with the portuguese authorities in violating the sanctions and their energetic support to the latter's operations of military repression, for the purpose of plundering the oil and mineral resources in these regions and preventing the complete liberation of the african continent. these countries should be sternly condemned, he said.

in their speeches, representatives of mexico, peru, argentina, sierra leone, kenya, chad, malagasy, lesotho, bhutan, yugoslavia, finland and other countries expressed support for the people of angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) in their just struggle.

Chinese Delegate Addresses World Forestry Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1972)

the long-term political control and economic plunder of the developing countries by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism has seriously impaired the forestry resources of these countries and created obstacles to their development of forestry production. this was stated by liang chang-wu, head of the chinese delegation to the seventh world forestry conference, on october 13 in buenos aires, according to a report from that city.

speaking at a plenary meeting of the conference, liang chang-wu expressed support for the just struggle

of the asian, african and latin american countries to free themselves from the control, plunder and exploitation by the superpowers and to develop their national economy and explore and exploit their own forestry resources independently.

the current world forestry conference, which opened in buenos aires on october 4, was attended by about 2,000 delegates and forestry workers from more than 80 countries and regions. it was sponsored by the united nations food and agriculture organization. argentine president alejandro lanusse made an address at the opening ceremony.

the head of the chinese delegation said: "since the opening of the conference many delegates have advanced quite a number of positive proposals from which we have learned a lot of knowledge. together with all those present, the chinese delegation is willing to make common efforts to bring about positive results for the conference."

he dwelt on the important role of forestry in socio-economic development and the common desire of the peoples of the world for fruitful development of forestry and the rational exploitation of the forestry resources. he said, "the asian, african and latin american regions have rich forestry resources and good natural conditions for the growth of forestry. there live the hard-working, brave and wise people and exists a great potential for the development of forestry. but quite a number of countries in these regions have been subjected to hindrances to the development of forestry production and the forestry resources of some developing countries are still subjected to serious sabotage. we maintain that the long-term political control and economic plunder by colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism and, in particular, the policies of aggression and war pursued frantically by imperialism have been primarily responsible for the sabotage of the forestry resources and the hindrances to the development of forestry in these countries."

he added, "under the guise of 'aid' and 'free trade', imperialism and its monopoly capitalistic groups in their search for high profits plunder other countries of their forestry resources." "through a selfish tariffs policy and by virtue of restrictions, discrimination and other methods," he said, "imperialism practises usurious exploitation and attempts to reduce the forestry of other countries to dependency and subordination in service of its own economy, thus seriously affecting the forestry production of some developing countries."

he said that china is a developing country. for a long time before liberation, the chinese people suffered from the oppression and exploitation of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. their forestry resources were subjected to serious

sabotage and plunder. there was serious soil erosion. calamities were incessant due to wind and sand storms, drought and water-logging. the shortage of timber and fuel was so acute that many building materials and forestry products had to be imported. forestry and the forestry industry were very backward. but in the 23 years after liberation, under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung, we have had accomplishments in socialist forestry by pursuing a general policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, i.e., relying on the strength and wisdom of our own people. however, "the forestry in our country is still fairly backward and needs more and greater efforts. we wish to study all the good experiences gained by the various countries of the world in the field of forestry and to promote the steady development of forestry."

he said: "in persistently following a general policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, we do not exclude mutual assistance based on equality and mutual benefit. on the question of aid, we have always maintained that one must strictly respect the sovereignty and equality of the recipient countries, attach no conditions and ask for no privileges. the purpose of providing aid in the field of forestry should be to help the recipient countries stand on their own feet and develop their forestry production. we are against the practices of control and plunder which are performed in the name of 'aid' in the field of forestry. we stand for increased trade in forestry products between countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and are opposed to a policy of discrimination and restrictions in international trade. we firmly support the reasonable demands of the developing countries in this field."

he stressed, "the chinese people are sincerely grateful to the peoples of the world and all friendly countries for their support for the cause of our revolution and construction."

he concluded: "the current international situation has continued to develop in favour of the peoples of the world. that states want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution has become an irresistible historical trend. many asian, african and latin american countries are carrying on a resolute struggle for the purpose of freeing themselves from the superpowers' control, plunder and exploitation, developing their national economy and exploring and exploiting their own forestry resources independently and on the basis of keeping the initiative in their own hands. the chinese people fully support their just struggle, which we believe will surely triumph."

Third World Countries Play Increasingly Important Role in International Affairs

-- a comment on the general debate of the 27th Session of the UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 14, 1972)

the 27th session of the united nations general assembly concluded on october 11 its general debate which lasted about two weeks.

the striving for the relaxation of international tension and the defence of world peace constitute a common subject in this debate. however, two diametrically opposed stands exist around these questions: is it a real desire for the relaxation of international tension or a practice of sham relaxation but real expansion? how can world peace be really defended in the situation today?

representatives of many small and medium-sized countries pointed out in their speeches that over the past year, although there were certain signs of relaxation in the international situation, aggression, intervention, enslavement and control by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism against some countries have not come to an end. the contention for world hegemony by one or two superpowers is continuing. so long as the root cause of turmoil in the world still exists, there cannot be genuine peace and security in the world. therefore, they strongly demanded that the u.s. stop its aggression and intervention against viet nam and other indo-chinese countries and let the vietnamese and other indo-chinese peoples solve their questions by themselves. representatives of some countries also strongly demanded in their speeches that the unlawful representative of the puppet lon nol clique be expelled from the united nations and that the lawful rights of the cambodian people's true representative, the royal government of national union under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, be restored in the united nations. they expressed active support for the agreement on the independence and peaceful unification of korea reached between the northern and southern parts of korea, stood for an end to the activities of the "u.n. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" and called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from south korea so that the korean people can realize independence and peaceful unification without foreign intervention. representatives of quite a number of small and medium-sized countries also strongly condemned the two superpowers for their contending and collaboration in the middle east and for maintaining a "no war, no peace" situation. they pointed out that this practice of the two superpowers in the middle east had brought untold sufferings to the

people of this region. they warmly supported the palestinian people and the people of other arab countries in their sustained just struggle for recovering the lost land and the right of national survival. at the meeting, representatives of quite a few african countries accused and denounced colonialism and neo-colonialism for their crimes of obdurately persisting in colonial domination, racial discrimination and segregation in some regions in africa. they reiterated that the people of the african countries which have already won independence would continue their energetic support for the national liberation struggle of their african brothers still living under colonial domination. in their speeches, representatives of many asian, african and latin american countries condemned imperialism for plundering the natural resources of their countries, shifting economic crises onto others and engaging in various forms of exploitation. they reaffirmed the resolve of these countries to safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty and develop their national economy.

these just voices against aggression, intervention and exploitation have reflected the awakening of the world people and the main trend of the present-day world politics. just as the tunisian minister of foreign affairs pointed out in his speech: "everywhere we hear voices uttering refusal to accept domination, refusal to allow occupation, refusal to condone aggression, refusal to accept control and manipulation from afar. from all sides we hear: we want to be free, truly free, politically and economically free, free to enjoy our culture, free to enjoy our ethos."

the one or two superpowers have become very isolated under such circumstances. in their speeches, the representatives of theirs exerted the utmost to advertise the relaxation of international tension in an attempt to create a false sense of security. they avoided mentioning these questions of pressing interest raised by the countries of the third world. on the contrary, they talked lavishly about their opposition to what they called terrorism. in defiance of the vehement opposition by many small and medium-sized countries, one superpower imposed this question on the agenda of the general assembly while another superpower appreciating this and singing duets with the former, hurled all kinds of abuse in his speech against the "acts of terrorism" of the "participants in the palestinian movement" and gnashed his teeth by saying that "it is certainly impossible to condone" them. the representatives of many small and medium-sized countries immediately made energetic exposure and condemnation of such criminal motives of the superpowers. they pointed out that when describing the adventurous and terrorist acts by a handful of people divorced from the masses as an important factor endangering world peace and security, these superpowers not only aim to confuse public opinion and divert the attention of the world people from aggression and expansion they are

committing, but also to strike at and suppress the struggle waged by the oppressed people for liberation. these representatives made it clear that the people of the third world cannot agree to the adventurous and terrorist acts by a handful of people, but they oppose all the more such far more serious terrorist acts as aggression, subversion, control and interference against other countries.

what merits attention still more is that one of the superpowers tried once again to drown its sabre-rattling with its loud talk of "peace" and "disarmament". an obvious contender for world hegemony and perpetrator of aggression, subversion, control and interference against small and medium-sized countries, it consciously adopted the guise of a peace angel, alleging that its line "is the active defence of the peace, freedom and security of the peoples". while having obviously dictated one country to dismember another country by force, it said that it "always sides with the victim of aggression". while obviously maintaining military bases and stationing large numbers of armed forces in the territories of other countries and sending everywhere its airplanes, warships and submarines, including those carrying nuclear weapons, it made a hullabaloo about the non-use of force in international relations. while prating about "the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons", it steadily expands its nuclear arsenal. a representative of an african country rightly pointed out that there are people who indulge in high-sounding words but in reality they have every kind of weapons. for the time being, they say they will not use these weapons, but they will use them when they deem it necessary. we cannot trust the words of these people. the representative of upper volta said in his speech: "the two superpowers -- and i am thinking here of the united states and the soviet union -- continued to develop and improve quantitatively and qualitatively the most dire weapons they possess, and the smaller countries are perfectly justified in asking with some fear to what ends these weapons will be put". the representative of tanzania pointed out in his speech that all those agreements reached on disarmament are half-hearted and only peripheral. instead of going to the root of the problem, they only nibble at its edge. he held that the importance of these agreements should not be exaggerated, for it will cover up the existing danger and create a false sense of security. he demanded the destruction of the large quantity of nuclear weapons already stocked and the dismantling of all military bases on foreign soils. in his speech the representative of sri lanka asked how could the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons be reconciled with the right to produce and possess them. he urged all nuclear powers to undertake categorically not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states.

more and more representatives have come to realize that the current question is not the publication of this or that peace declarations in too small numbers,

nor the insufficient discussion of this or that kind of proposals on disarmament. the key question at present is to wage a resolute struggle against the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers, and in particular to guard against the plot of sham relaxation but real expansion. the representative of mexico pointed out that the greedy desire to divide the spheres of influence and to scramble for hegemony will not bring about a good international order. referring to the root cause of tension in the mediterranean area, the representative of algeria pointed out that the contention between the superpowers in the mediterranean has led to the movements of war fleets, the strengthening of bases, political pressures and economic blackmail, and therefore maintains a state of tension in an area where they are aliens.

reflecting the profound sentiments of the chinese people sharing the same lot with the people of the third world countries, chairman of the chinese delegation chiao kuan-hua in his speech enthusiastically responded to the just voices of many small and medium-sized countries. he said that countries of the third world are getting united on a wider scale and are playing an ever greater role in international affairs. he emphasized that "there is no essential change in the situation in which a superpower is pushing expansionism by all means in contending for world hegemony. the acute and complicated contradictions and struggles between imperialism on the one hand and the oppressed nations and peoples on the other have not abated" and that "the people of all countries must not be deluded by certain temporary and superficial phenomena of detente at the present time and develop a false sense of security. while striving for world peace and the progress of mankind, we must maintain sufficient vigilance and make necessary preparations against the danger of new wars of aggression any imperialism may launch." his speech was warmly welcomed by the representatives of the small and medium-sized countries.

the general debate at the current general assembly has further demonstrated that with the awakening of the world people, the small and medium-sized countries have come to realize more clearly: as long as they unite and fight resolutely against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, as well as the hegemony and power politics of the superpowers, the tension of the international situation can really be relaxed and genuine world peace be safeguarded.

Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD Reaffirms Sovereign Right of Countries Over Their Natural Resources

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 19, 1972)

representatives of many developing countries made speeches to defend the sovereign right of states to dispose of their natural resources at today's plenary meeting of the trade and development board of the united nations conference on trade and development.

a draft resolution put forward by argentina, bolivia, brazil, chile, colombia, ecuador, guatemawa, mexico, peru, uruguay, and venezuela was adopted after arguments, reaffirming the sovereign right of all countries freely to dispose of their natural resources for the benefit of their national development in the spirit and in accordance with the principles of the charter of the united nations.

the draft resolution says that the measures of nationalization as states may adopt in order to recover their national resources are an expression of sovereign power. on the strength of this sovereign power, a state can decide the amount and procedure of compensation, and any controversy arising in this connection falls within the jurisdiction of the law count of that state.

the draft resolution urges all states to abide by these principles and in particular to refrain from any act which might directly or indirectly obstruct the exercise of the sovereign right freely to dispose of national resources.

the draft resolution has gained firm support from representatives of many participating developing countries. they pointed out that to defend the sovereign right of states to dispose of their natural resources is an important question affecting the sovereign right and economic development of the developing countries.

chinese alternate representative li chih-min pointed out in his speech that the draft resolution reaffirmed the principles which had been set forth in the past but which, he regretted to say, had often been trampled upon, distorted or not duly respected. he declared, "the chinese delegation holds that the draft resolution reflects the legitimate rights and interests of the developing countries. we further believe that it is within the right of a sovereign state to safeguard its sovereignty and build an independent national economy, and that its people have the right to dispose of their own natural resources."

li chih-min stated, "as a developing country, china fully sympathizes with the earnest desire of the latin american

countries to uphold their national independence, protect their national resources and develop their national economy. the chinese delegation supports this draft resolution."

the representative of peru noted that it is a trend in the world today for the developing countries to take their destinies into their own hands and safeguard their sovereign right to natural resources. but in most of the developing countries, he said, their natural resources are in the hands of foreign companies, which control not only the exploitation but also the transport and marketing of their natural resources. it is, therefore, the inalienable right of these countries to recover their natural resources. the developing countries should cooperate with other countries only on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, the peruvian representative stressed.

the representative of ghana expressed full support for the draft resolution on behalf of fortytwo african countries. the draft, he said, embodied the general demand of the developing countries to control their own natural resources. he also supported chile's nationalization of american copper companies, saying that it was a justifiable action upholding state sovereignty.

the representative of argentina said that foreign pressure in whatever form went against the principle laid down in the united nations charter not to interfere with the affairs within the jurisdiction of any state. she said that the latin american countries thanked the african countries for their support.

the mexican representative said that traditionally in latin america, land resources never belonged to any foreign country. to confiscate the properties of foreign companies is therefore a cardinal principle. as for compensation, he added, no foreign law court has the right to interfere.

the iraqi representative pointed out that in some countries, the right to dispose of their natural resources had for years been subjected to foreign intervention. since the question of compensation fell within the sovereignty of a state, it brooked no foreign interference, he declared.

the chilean representative said that the support to the draft resolution submitted by latin american countries demonstrated that the cause they uphold is the common cause of the developing countries. foreign pressure in whatever form is a flagrant encroachment upon the peoples' right to self-determination. he stressed that chile's copper mines must be nationalized because they are the lifeline of the country.

the yugoslav representative expressed support for the draft resolution put forward by argentina and ten other latin american countries. the representatives of romania, algeria and syria also gave their support to the measures of nationalization taken by the chilean government.

the representative of the united states in his speech opposed the draft resolution. he put forward two so-called amendments.

the draft resolution was adopted with 39 votes for, two against and 23 abstentions. the two u.s. amendments were opposed by most countries.

the unctad trade and development board at its meetings on october 12 and 13 also discussed among other things "the exploitation for commercial purposes of the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction". the representatives of some third world countries strongly demanded that the right of the developing countries to exploit their sea-bed resources be safeguarded. the representatives of ethiopia, nigeria and senegal expressed opposition to the plunder of sea-bed resources by certain western monopolies.

Chinese Representative to UN Declares Chiang Kai-shek Clique's Signature on Treaty on Peaceful Use of Outer Space Null and Void

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 20, 1972)

in a statement on the peaceful uses of outer space issued at today's meeting of the first committee (political and security) of the united nations general assembly, chinese representative chen chu pointed out that the signature on the treaty, agreement and convention concerning the peaceful uses of outer space by the chiang kai-shek clique usurping the name of "china" is illegal and null and void. the chinese government will undertake no obligations whatsoever.

chen chu stated in the statement: "as from october 1, 1949, the day of the founding of the people's republic of china, the chiang kai-shek clique has no right at all to represent china. it has usurped the name of 'china' to become a party to a treaty, an agreement and a convention on the peaceful uses of outer space, namely: the 1967 'treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies', the 1968 'agreement on the rescue of astronauts, the return of astronauts and the return of objects launched into outer space' and the 1972 'convention on international liability for damage caused by space objects'. in this connection, the chiang kai-shek clique's signatures

on the above treaty, agreement and convention are illegal and null and void. the chinese government will undertake no obligations whatsoever. the chinese government will examine treaties, agreements and conventions of this kind before making a decision in the light of the circumstances as to whether or not they should be acceded to."

chen chu said: "the people's republic of china did not participate in the committee on the peaceful uses of outer space, and it still has to acquaint itself with and study the information and issues relevant to the peaceful uses of outer space. the chinese government reserves its right to make comments and take action on related matters in the future."

chen chu stated: "basing itself on the above stand, the chinese delegation has decided not to participate in the voting at this session of the general assembly on the draft resolutions and amendments concerning the questions of outer space."

referring to the mitigation of the harmful effects of storms discussed at the meeting, he pointed out: "the chinese delegation wishes to take this opportunity to state that the chinese government and people have always been deeply concerned over the losses of property and lives caused by natural calamities to the people of various countries concerned, and we are profoundly sympathetic to the efforts made by the philippine and other delegations to mitigate the harmful effects of storms."

the first committee began the debate on the peaceful uses of outer space and other problems on october 12. the debate ended on october 20. at the meeting this evening the committee adopted successively the resolutions concerning the preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by states of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, international action for the mitigation of the harmful effects of storms, and the future work of the u.n. outer space committee.

UN Security Council Discusses Recent Invasion of Senegal by Portugal

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 20, 1972)

the recent armed invasion of senegal by portugal was strongly condemned by representatives of many countries at the u.n. security council yesterday and today. the council met at the request of senegal.

foreign minister of senegal coumba n'doffene diouf was invited to take part in the discussion. in a statement before the council he said that on october 12, portuguese armed forces attacked a post of senegal in the district of kourane in the department of velingara. the attack caused the death of a senegalese lieutenant and a civilian worker and a farmer was seriously wounded. the senegalese armed forces hit back and repulsed the portuguese troops. this was not the first time that portugal attacked senegal, he said, there had been frequent portuguese acts of aggression against senegal in the past. portugal is able to continue its colonial wars only because of the support it receives from the nato powers, he added.

he said that senegal has to defend her people and territory by all means against the repeated portuguese aggression.

after his statement, representatives of the african members of the security council, namely guinea, the sudan and somalia, and representatives of mauritania, algeria and mali who were invited to sit in the security council took the floor one after another condemning the portuguese aggression.

mrs. jeanne martin cisse of guinea in a statement said, "the portuguese bombardments of senegal cannot be isolated from the daily bombing by portugal of the peaceful villages of the liberated zones of guinea (bissau), angola, mozambique and the republic of guinea. nor can we isolate the repeated acts of portugal against other african states from the phenomenon of its barbarous domination in guinea (bissau), mozambique and angola."

she introduced a draft resolution on behalf of somalia, the sudan and her own country asking the security council to condemn the acts of violence and destruction committed by portugal against the people and territory of senegal.

rahmatalla abdulla of the sudan demanded that the security council "censure portugal in the strongest possible terms for its violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic of senegal". he said, "it is our strong belief that the repeated aggressions by portugal against senegal are but links in a series of aggressions and part and parcel of a pre-determined policy of terrorism against the liberation movements and african sovereign states."

hussein nur elmi of somalia said that the council should consider the whole context of portugal's colonial policy and its repeated attacks on african states and take the most effective measures to deal with the situation.

moulaye el hassen of mauritania said that the portuguese aggression is a flagrant violation of the territorial integrity of senegal and a very serious infringement of the sovereignty of an independent state. he urged the security council to adopt the firmest possible sanctions against portugal.

abdel latif rahal of algeria expressed complete support for the people of senegal in their efforts to protect their sovereignty and guarantee their security.

seydou traore of mali said that the portuguese are carrying on a dirty colonial war and its latest attack on senegal must be considered in that context. since 1963, he said, the security council every year has had to deal with portuguese violations of the u.n. charter. there have been attacks by portugal on senegal, zambia, zaire, the congo and tanzania, he said.

the representative of panama said that the portuguese repression in the african territories can never thwart the desire of the people for self-determination and independence.

chen chu, deputy permanent representative of china to the u.n. security council, said that the armed invasion of senegal by portugal is by no means an isolated incident, but a fresh grave provocation against the people of senegal and the whole of africa. the chinese government and people express utmost indignation at this naked act of aggression and strongly condemn it. they admire the senegalese people for their militant spirit of resisting foreign aggressors and congratulate them on the victory they have achieved in the struggle against aggression.

chen chu said that the portuguese colonial authorities have formed a reactionary military alliance with the white racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia supported by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for the joint use of violence to suppress in cold blood the national independence struggles of the peoples of guinea (bissau), angola, mozambique, azania, zimbabwe and namibia. furthermore, they have made repeated armed invasions of the sacred territories of guinea, tanzania and zambia, posing a serious threat to the sovereignty and security of independent african states. the portuguese authorities dare to run amuck because they have the support and abetment of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism of various descriptions. he said, however, the barbarous rule, sanguinary repression and aggressive activities by the colonialists and neo-colonialists have promoted the daily awakening of the african people.

chen chu said that the chinese delegation maintains that the security council must severely condemn the portuguese colonialists for their crime of invading senegal, and severely condemn the portuguese colonial authorities for their criminal repression of the national liberation movement and pursuit of the policy of racial segregation. in view of the repeated violations by the portuguese colonial authorities of the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and the security council, the security council should seriously consider the application of sanctions against the portuguese colonial authorities. the security council should ask the portuguese colonial authorities to end their colonial rule over their colonial territories in africa, and should call upon the governments and peoples of all countries to give active support and assistance to the struggles of the peoples of angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau).

representatives of argentina and other countries also spoke at the meeting.

the council will meet again on october 23 to deal with the question.

Huang Hua Condemns Colonialism at UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 21, 1972)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, speaking yesterday at the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly on the question of anti-colonialism, condemned colonialism, old and new, and exposed its crimes. he expressed firm support for the just struggle of all peoples against colonialism and neo-colonialism.

huang hua declared, "the present situation is excellent in the struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. in the year past, the independent countries in asia, africa and latin america have made unremitting efforts and achieved a series of victories in shaking off superpower control, opposing foreign interference, safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, eliminating the forces of imperialism and colonialism, protecting national resources and developing national economy. the national liberation movement in asia, africa, latin america and other regions are developing vigorously."

huang hua went on to say, "the peoples of the world are forming an ever broader united front in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

"countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become the great trend of history which no one can check," he declared.

he said, "it is very important for the peoples of asia, africa and latin america to sympathize with and support each other and strengthen their unity in the struggle to oppose colonialism and neo-colonialism and win and safeguard national independence. however, fundamentally speaking, the independence of a country can be achieved mainly through the unremitting struggle of its people. in other words, they should rely mainly on their own efforts and take foreign aid as an auxiliary. one should never rely on others to end colonial rule, still less should he expect colonialism and neo-colonialism to show 'benevolence' and 'bestow' independence on him.

"the struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the achievement and defence of national independence is a mass struggle. victory can be won only by mobilizing and organizing the masses in their millions for unremitting struggles. the form of waging struggles is bound to be varied, but in the final analysis the counter-revolutionary violence of the colonialists can be frustrated only by the use of revolutionary violence. we have always opposed assassination and hijacking of individuals as a means for waging political struggles and are also opposed to the adventurist acts of terrorism by individuals or a handful of people divorced from the masses. but we definitely cannot agree to the confusion of revolutionary violence with 'terrorism'. quite a few representatives touched upon the question of 'terrorism' during the general debate at the earlier stage. what calls for attention is that the portuguese representative has opposed the theory of distinguishing just wars from unjust wars, calling all acts of violence 'terrorism' and describing portugal itself as a victim of 'terrorism'. the representative of south africa further asserted that 'terrorism' will survive so long as the use of force and violence are condoned. moreover, the representative of israel even alleged that the most rampant 'terrorism' today is that which has its root in arab hostility to israel, and he slanderously called the palestine liberation organization a 'terrorist' organization. these are most remarkable performances at the current session of the general assembly. the israeli zionists and the portuguese and south african colonialists with their hands stained with the blood of millions of arab people and african people turn out to be 'the greatest humanitarianists' of the present day. this is indeed a fantastic tale. small wonder that at the current session of the general assembly one superpower has been making such feverish outcries against 'terrorism', while the other superpower has been peddling so energetically the non-use of all force.

"we maintain that the united nations is duty-bound to support the people of various countries in their struggle

against colonialism and neo-colonialism. it is utterly impermissible for the superpowers to suppress or demoralize the national liberation movement through the instrumentality of the united nations.

"particular vigilance should be kept over neo-colonialism of various descriptions. the colonialists' old tricks have been seen through by the people of various countries. the colonialists and neo-colonialists are employing all kinds of new tactics either to maintain their existing colonial rule or to carry out fresh colonial expansion. they either foster agents and buy over traitors to serve them, or incite coups d'etat for subversion or even organize mercenaries for armed invasions. they carry out economic plunder and political control under the guise of investment and loans. it should also be pointed out that they are now trying by every possible means to sow discord and create disputes among the asian, african and latin american countries so as to fish in troubled waters and stage a come-back. what merits particular attention is that a certain superpower is masquerading as a friend of the asian, african and latin american peoples by flaunting the signboard of 'anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism' and professing to give so-called 'aid', while actually it is perpetrating the same colonialist evils. that is a newest type of colonialism."

as for the national "self-determination" and "dialogue" advertised by some people, huang hua said, "self-determination is an important principle in the national liberation movement. but what kind of stuff is the 'self-determination' advertised by colonialism and neo-colonialism? some are forming the so-called 'bantustans' to sabotage the territorial integrity and unity of a state; some rig up titular parliamentary structures with all powers in the hands of the colonialist authorities; some openly instigated armed aggression to dismember a sovereign state. they describe all this as self-determination exclamation in fact they are carrying out national oppression and national division under the name of self-determination.

"in our opinion, it is not impermissible for the oppressed nations and peoples to have dialogue with the colonialists as a means of opposing colonialism on the condition that it does not impair the fundamental interests of the people. but the portuguese colonial authorities and the south african white racist regime are feverishly intensifying their reactionary rule, while hypocritically expressing their readiness to hold 'dialogue' with the parties concerned. obviously, such a dialogue is a means employed by the colonialists to sustain their colonial rule, for the purpose of extricating themselves from their ever greater isolation on the international arena, mollifying the condemnation by the peoples of the world and lulling the fighting will of the local people. it is entirely justified for a large number of african countries to oppose such a kind of 'dialogue'."

china firmly supports the people of various countries in their just struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism, huang hua said. "we are firmly convinced that the people of asia, africa, latin america and other regions will rely on themselves, get united, persevere in struggle and, with the support and sympathy of all the justice-upholding countries and peoples of the world, overcome all the hardships and obstacles on their road of advance and completely bury imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism," the vice-chairman of the chinese delegation concluded.

Contributions to UNIDO Discussed at UN Pledging Conference

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 23, 1972)

the fifth united nations pledging conference on the united nations industrial development organization (unido) today discussed contributions to cover the expenses for operational activities of unido. more than 60 delegations pledged a total of about 2,210,000 u.s. dollars.

chinese representative wang jun-sheng was authorized to announce that the chinese government has decided to contribute, for the year 1973, renminbi 400,000 yuan to the unido. in his speech wang jun-sheng said, "at present, china's economy is still relatively backward. the sum of our contribution is modest, yet we are sincere in our desire to enter into mutual assistance and co-operation and to advance together with other developing countries."

wang jun-sheng said "china deeply sympathizes with and actively supports other developing countries in their just cause of safeguarding national independence and developing national economy. in building their national economy, the developing countries should mainly rely on their own efforts. however, this does not prevent them from obtaining certain international assistance provided that the sovereign rights of the recipient countries are respected and the development of their independent national economy is ensured. we hope that the unido will pay heed to the voice of the developing countries and constantly improve its work so as to do more things helpful to the industrial development of the developing countries."

after signing the final act of the pledging conference, the chinese representative declared that the representative of the south vietnamese puppet clique is not qualified at all to be present at the conference as observer, and

only the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam can represent the vietnamese people.

the representatives of cuba and chile also stated that both countries recognize only the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and do not recognize the puppet clique in saigon.

UNCHE Report Discussed at Second Committee of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 25, 1973)

the second committee (economic and financial) of the united nations general assembly has, since october 19, been discussing the report of the united nations conference on the human environment. fiftytwo representatives have spoken so far.

maurice. f. strong, secretary general of the environment conference, stressed the fact that environmental issues were inextricably linked with all other factors in contemporary world politics.

representatives from some developing countries pointed out that the environmental problems resulted from imperialism and colonialism. kamil hassan maghur of libya declared that his country had been facing a crucial environmental problem for nearly three decades. deadly minefields, widely used by a number of powers during the second world war, continued to take the lives of many libyans as well as to impede the country's development plans. despite its repeated appeals, libya had not been provided with maps indicating the location of the minefields. egyptian representative ali m. sadek also said that no aid had been provided for the cleaning of minefields planted in his country. there was a rising death toll among inhabitants and visitors to the areas in question, he added.

hugo cubillos, representative of chile, emphasized that it was impossible to discuss the question of the environment without discussing the war in viet nam. the united states was using the most refined methods to kill the muscles of a heroic people defending their independence while fertile land was being irreparably damaged, he said.

kenyan representative j. odero-jowi denounced racial discrimination and economic exploitation.

algerian representative mohamed dehbi emphasized that the situation in viet nam, the practice of apartheid and colonialism should not be overlooked.

the representatives from mexico and guatemala stressed that "environmental measures adopted by the developed countries should not prejudice the development of the developing nations" and that "the cost of environmental clearings should in no circumstances be exported to the 'third world'." representative of sweden mrs. inga thorsson pointed out that the conference on the human environment in stockholm last june had unanimously acknowledged the responsibility of states for actions affecting areas outside their national jurisdiction.

joseph attard kingswell of malta stated that marine pollution such as the discharge of oil from ships passing through the mediterranean was one of his country's greatest problem. much effort and money were being expended continuously to combat the menace.

representative of iceland gunnar g. schram said that the depletion of marine resources in the northeast atlantic was of concern to his country. cod-stocks were seriously endangered in the area. the herring-stock practically disappear in the last few years. he noted that for iceland, which did not have access to any other resources, those developments were particularly ominous. it was against the background of failure to reach an international agreement to avert the threat of marine resources depletion that the unilateral action of his government to regulate and limit fishing around iceland must be viewed, he stated.

the representatives of mali and norway also stressed the need to protect ocean environment.

chinese representative chang hsien-wu spoke at this afternoon's meeting.

he said, "the conference on the human environment held last june in stockholm, capital of sweden, was an important conference. at this conference the representatives of many developing countries strongly condemned imperialism for its policies of aggression and war and its crime of destroying the human environment, and they put forward a number of reasonable propositions for the preservation and improvement of the human environment. the declaration on the human environment, which was adopted at the conference after discussions and consultations, has shown marked improvement over the original draft and reflects some of the reasonable demands and legitimate aspirations of the developing countries, although some portions are not comprehensive and we still have reservations in regard to certain principles in the declaration."

he said, "the representative of the german democratic republic was not invited to the conference. the chinese delegation already made clear its position on this matter at the stockholm conference, and here we would reiterate our regret at the failure of the conference to invite the representative of the german democratic republic."

he pointed out, "as capitalism has developed into imperialism, the monopoly capitalist groups, with a view to seeking huge profits, wilfully discharge harmful substances in disregard of the safety of the local people, thus polluting and contaminating the human environment. this is the main reason why the pollution of the human environment is getting increasingly serious in some areas of the world today; whereas in other areas, it is the policies of plunder, aggression and war wantonly pursued by the superpowers that have directly caused serious damage to the human environment.

"we resolutely support the world peoples in their just struggle against the policies of plunder, aggression and war pursued by imperialism, especially by the superpowers. we actively support the just demand of the world peoples for the preservation of the human environment."

chang hsien-wu said, "we are opposed to certain big powers practising control and plunder under the name of improving the human environment; we are opposed to certain powers hindering the development of the national economy of the developing countries on the pretext of protecting the environment; we are opposed to shifting the cost of environmental protection onto the developing countries under the guise of international trade. in our view, the urgent task before the developing countries today is to shake off the control and plunder by imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism of various descriptions, develop their national economies independently, and build up modern industry and modern agriculture step by step so as to realize economic independence and consolidate their political independence. on this premise, it is not only necessary but also possible to take positive and appropriate steps to solve the environmental problems which might arise in the course of development. this is fundamentally different from the situation in which a few highly developed countries are under serious environmental pollution and have even brought damage to other countries and harm to the world environment."

chang hsien-wu expressed approval of certain delegations' suggestion that efforts should be made to ensure the simple but competent administration and high efficiency of the proposed environment secretariat. he supported the view that the environment secretariat should be established in one of the developing countries in asia, africa or latin america. "as for the exact country in asia, africa or latin america where the environment secretariat will be set up, it could be decided upon through full consultations," he said.

chang hsien-wu stressed, "international preservation of the human environment is a matter which concerns the relations between states. we hold that all international agreements and actions relating to environmental preservation must strictly respect the sovereign rights of various countries.

with this as a prerequisite, the concrete problems existing among states should, and can, be solved reasonably through consultations on an equal footing and in a spirit of respect for each other's interests."

First Committee of UN General Assembly Begins Debate on Disarmament

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 25, 1972)

the debate on disarmament opened on october 23 at the first committee (political and security) of the united nations general assembly.

chinese representative chen chu, speaking yesterday at the second session, explained the fundamental principles of the chinese government's solemn stand on disarmament and exposed and refuted a number of hypocritical and preposterous arguments spread by certain people on this issue.

chen chu said, "imperialism has brought untold oppression, plunder and aggression as well as innumerable wars to the peoples of the world, who have been made to suffer the calamities of two world wars. by unleashing and waging wars, imperialism has inflicted a great toll of suffering on the people, but at the same time it has educated them. more and more people have now come to understand the truth that imperialism is the root cause of war in our times. so long as imperialism exists, there is the possibility of an outbreak of war. to defend world peace, it is essential to firmly oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war. however, there are now certain people who assert that the arms race is the main cause underlying the danger of war and who place the responsibility for the arms race on all countries alike. they propagate that it is only on the basis of a general and complete disarmament that the threat of war can be fully excluded from the life of the human community. such an assertion shows a lack of common sense and is deceptive.

"as is well known, arms as such do not lead to war, the crucial question is who wields the arms and what kind of policy they serve. arms in the hands of those who pursue an imperialist policy will become tools for oppressing the people of various countries and waging wars of aggression; whereas arms in the hands of the oppressed and aggressed countries fighting for self-defence will constitute a force in defence of peace.

the enhancement of their self-defence capabilities by a great number of small and medium countries confronted with the aggression, interference, subversion and control by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism has nothing at all to do with 'the arms race'. in spreading the idea that the arms race is the root cause of war and in advocating a general and complete disarmament, their plain aim is to cover up the basic fact that imperialism is the root cause of war and to ask the people of various countries to abandon their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and disarm themselves before the intimidation and aggression of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, who may trample upon them at will."

chen chu said, "china has always been in favour of disarmament. but we are opposed to indiscriminately describing disarmament as an issue of vital importance to, and the universal demand of, all peoples. in our opinion, a serious discussion of the question of disarmament should not be a far-ranging rambling discourse, but it should make clear whose armaments should be cut first. what is there to cut in the armaments of a great number of the third world countries? nothing. for them the important question and the universal demand today is by no means disarmament but, on the contrary, the strengthening of their national defence capabilities to resist foreign aggression and oppression and safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty. as for those peoples still under colonial domination, they are fighting against colonialism and neo-colonialism, and it goes without saying that for them, disarmament is all the more out of the question. the whole world is aware that at present it is none other than the two superpowers which are feverishly engaged in an arms race. to reduce armaments, it is first of all necessary to reduce their armaments. those who try to put the blame for the arms race on all countries indiscriminately and who insist on disarmament by all countries alike in the event of any disarmament, only show that they have no desire at all for disarmament but are attempting to shift the blame onto the large number of small and medium countries."

he stated, "at present, the nuclear arms race between the two superpowers is being stepped up without pause. they are brandishing nuclear weapons to intimidate the people of various countries. who are obstructing nuclear disarmament? -- the answer should be crystal clear. however, at the conference of the committee on disarmament held in geneva not long ago, the soviet representative alleged that those countries which had refused to sign or ratify the 'partial nuclear test ban treaty' and the 'treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons' must be held responsible for obstructing nuclear disarmament. in his letter of august 14 to the u.n. secretary-general, the u.s.s.r. minister for foreign affairs again made a big fanfare about those treaties and suggested that such

'a considerable body of experience' as the so-called 'accumulated' disarmament should be summed up. this is sheer deceptive talk which turns things upside down. one might ask: how much nuclear armament have these two superpowers reduced over the years? have they reduced or increased the nuclear weapons in their hands? while engaged in unbridled nuclear arms expansion, they want to put the blame for obstructing nuclear disarmament on the non-nuclear countries or the countries with few nuclear weapons. can such a reason exist anywhere on earth? more and more countries have now come to realize that the 'partial nuclear test ban treaty', the 'treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons' etc. which they have concocted, are a sheer hoax aimed at maintaining their nuclear monopoly and hegemony. if any experience of disarmament over the last decade is to be summed up, there is indeed 'a considerable body of experience', that is, one must not trust their words but must thoroughly expose their nuclear frauds."

chen chu noted, "all the imperialists invariably try to cover up the essence of their aggression and arms expansion with lies about peace and disarmament. in the last decade alone, not to search into the remote past, no small number of so-called disarmament agreements have been concocted by the two superpowers, who have spared themselves no energy in advertising peace. but what have they actually done? please look at the facts.

" -- they have been engaged in frantic arms expansion and war preparations. they have been feverishly developing not only nuclear weapons, but conventional weapons as well. their military budgets have reached prodigious figures.

" -- they have stationed large numbers of troops and set up various military bases, including nuclear bases, on the territories of many countries in wilful violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries;

"-- they have vied with each other in carrying out military manoeuvres and making a show of force on the high seas, on the territories of other countries and on the borders adjacent to other countries;

"-- their planes, warships and submarines, including those carrying nuclear weapons, have been flying or plying everywhere, posing a threat to the security of the people of various countries;

"-- one of them has carried on its war of aggression in the far east for a decade, and the other has arrogantly dispatched its troops to occupy the land of one of its european allies and incited a war of armed aggression to dismember pakistan on the south asian subcontinent."

chen chu said, "it is not a new invention by modern imperialism to employ the policy of peace deception and the policy of war threat alternately or at the same time. tsarist russia was an old hand at such tricks. as is known to all, tsarist russia at the end of the 19th century was a huge feudal military empire, enforcing a brutal military rule at home and carrying out frenzied armed expansion abroad. however, it was precisely that government which, chanting the tune of peace and disarmament, proposed in 1899 and 1907 successively the convocation of what it called a 'world peace conference'. but after a short span of a few years it unleashed world war i in collusion with other european powers. history will not repeat itself all over again. nevertheless, the past not forgotten is a guide for the future. historical experience merits attention."

he continued, "in our opinion, if there is to be disarmament; it should be genuine disarmament, and it must not be used as a slogan to deceive the people. if a world disarmament conference is to be convened, it must contribute to the promotion of the struggle of the peace-loving people of the world for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and must not serve to lull and hoodwink them. the soviet government maintains that all 'conditions' now exist for the convening of such a conference. we cannot agree to such views. the actual situation is that the overwhelming majority of countries in the world are being subjected to the threat by nuclear superpowers in varying degrees. to convene the world disarmament conference under such circumstances is in effect demanding that these countries accept 'terms of surrender' under nuclear threat. in our opinion, so long as there is no assurance for all countries to participate in the conference free from any threat, it cannot be said there exist the necessary conditions for convening such a conference, and there can be no talk even about the preparatory work for the conference."

"the chinese government," he noted, "has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and has stated solemnly on many occasions that at no time and under no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. the chinese government is ready to promote actively the convening and smooth progress of a world disarmament conference. however, in view of the actual situation prevailing in the world, the chinese government is of the opinion that the most important thing at present is to create the necessary conditions for the convening of such a conference, that is: all nuclear countries, particularly the soviet union and the united states which possess the largest amount of nuclear weapons, should undertake the obligation: 1. not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, particularly not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries at any time and under any circumstances; 2. withdraw from abroad all armed forces and dismantle all military bases including

nuclear bases set up on foreign soil. only thus will it be possible for all countries, big or small, to participate in the conference on an equal footing and free from any threat. if, in the absence of these elementary conditions, the so-called preparatory work is to be forcibly carried out and a date for the convocation of the conference is to be fixed in advance, it will only give rise to fond illusions among the people of various countries. this is most harmful to the peoples' just cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, winning and safeguarding national independence and defending world peace. china fully understands the legitimate desire for peace on the part of many countries which oppose the superpowers' arms race and demand their disarmament. however, when certain people are exploiting such desire to serve their deceptive trick of sham disarmament and real arms expansion, china declines to be a party to it.

"we hope that the above views will be seriously considered by the committee."

soviet representative malik spoke at the meeting on october 23. he once again peddled the soviet draft resolution about holding a world disarmament conference. this same draft resolution had been shelved at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly last year. it was brought forward at the first committee of this year's session instead of being presented to the plenary meeting. in spite of the fact, known to all, that the soviet revisionist leading clique is frenziedly expanding its nuclear and conventional armaments, malik deliberately asserted that it has always been concerned with disarmament and is strongly opposed to an arms race. he also deliberately distorted the origin of modern wars and announced that if such a disarmament conference were to be held, "general and complete disarmament" could be realized, thus "banishing war and providing international security". he stressed that it was correct to call disarmament "the question of questions", because it determined the direction in which all other matters proceeded. however, it is he, the representative of a country self-styled as the most concerned with peace and disarmament, who is openly opposing the reasonable demand for the dismantling of military bases in foreign countries under the pretext of opposing "prior conditions". he stated that there should be no prior conditions. it could not be said that the question of foreign bases should be solved before there was general and complete disarmament, he declared. this once again reveals soviet revisionist social imperialism's true features of sham disarmament and real arms expansion.

george bush, representative of the united states, also, spoke at the first-day meeting. his speech dwelt mainly with the u.s.-soviet bilateral negotiations on "disarmament" and the "progress" made in the negotiations on "disarmament" in geneva. referring to a world disarmament

conference, he said he did not think the holding of such a conference at this time would be conducive to reaching concrete agreements on arms control. in his view, the assembly should not now act to convene one, set a date for such a conference or create any preparatory committee.

the argentine representative, carilos ortiz de rozas, speaking on october 24, expressed his disapproval of the proposal by certain representatives to set up a "preparatory committee" for a world disarmament conference. he proposed that a "fact-finding" committee be created first of all to assess the possibilities and all views regarding such a conference, and that the matter then be referred to the general assembly for decision.

representatives of mexico, the netherlands, czechoslovakia and mongolia also addressed the meetings on october 23 and 24. they stood for the convening of such a world disarmament conference from different angles.

IAEA Annual Report Discussed at Plenary Meeting of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 1, 1972)

the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly, at its plenary meetings yesterday, discussed the report of the international atomic energy agency covering its work during the year 1971-72 and a related draft resolution.

soviet representative aleksei roschin in his speech made use of the opportunity to beautify the so-called "non-proliferation treaty" as a "major international agreement" of "vital significance". trying to press others to join the treaty, he said, "it will be important for those countries that have not yet adhered to the treaty to become parties to it". as a bait for selling the treaty, he asserted that entry into the treaty "makes it possible for non-nuclear states that are parties to it to enjoy the fruits of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy."

u.s. representative george bush also urged "those countries which have not done so to become parties to the non-proliferation treaty ... at the earliest possible date."

in his speech, chinese representative chen chu said that "the so-called 'treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons' is a big fraud jointly concocted by the united states and the soviet union for the purpose of maintaining their nuclear monopoly, nuclear hegemony

and nuclear blackmail. the chinese government and people firmly oppose that treaty. for this reason, the chinese delegation expresses its firm opposition to the draft resolution related to this subject, still less can it participate in the voting on this draft."

chen chu also noted that the previous session of the u.n. general assembly already adopted a resolution on october 25 last year, restoring the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and expelling forthwith the chiang kai-shek clique's representatives from the u.n. and its related organizations. accordingly, the i.a.e.a. made the same decision on december 9 last year. the i.a.e.a. report now under discussion at the general assembly also stated that i.a.e.a. had already discontinued or were winding up all technical co-operation and research support activities with the chiang kai-shek clique in the course of 1972. however, chen chu pointed out, the clarification made by the director-general of the i.a.e.a. in his speech concerning the wording of "china" in the annual report is still unclear on this point. chen chu demanded that u.n. secretary-general's instructions on the said question must be implemented in the documents of the u.n. and its related organizations in the future. the chinese delegation maintained that the i.a.e.a. must immediately wind up all its contacts with the chiang kai-shek clique in the course of this year, he said.

albanian representative sokrat plaka also declared at the meeting that the albanian delegation "expresses its firm reservations concerning certain references having to do with the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear arms which are contained in the report of the international atomic energy agency to the general assembly for the year 1971-1972 and in paragraph 3 of the draft resolution." "because of our resolute opposition to that treaty of bad repute, our delegation will not participate in the voting on the draft resolution," he said.

the draft resolution on the report of the i.a.e.a. was adopted without a vote.

UN Special Political Committee Adopts Resolutions against Apartheid

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 1, 1972)

the special political committee of the united nations general assembly concluded its debate today on the policies of apartheid of the south african authorities. five relevant resolutions were adopted this evening by the committee.

the resolution entitled "situation in south africa resulting from the policies of apartheid", sponsored by 45 delegations, was adopted by an overwhelming majority vote with 96 in favour including china, 3 (portugal, united kingdom, united states) against and 21 abstentions.

the resolution condemns the racist authorities of south africa for continuing and intensifying the implementation of its policy of apartheid, and subjecting the opponents of apartheid to ruthless repression.

it demands that the south african authorities repeal all their repressive laws, regulations and proclamations used to persecute persons opposed to the policies of apartheid, and immediately release all those imprisoned, detained or restricted for their opposition to apartheid.

the resolution also condemns the continued and increasing co-operation of certain states and economic interests with south africa in the military, economic, political and other fields because such co-operation encourages the south african regime in the pursuit of apartheid in defiance of the united nations. it once again calls on all governments to implement fully the arms embargo against south africa, without any exceptions or reservations.

the resolution expresses firm support for all those engaged in the struggle inside south africa against apartheid and its evil consequences.

it reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of south africa to eradicate apartheid and racial discrimination by all available means, and to attain majority rule in the country as a whole, based on universal suffrage.

the resolution appeals to governments, specialized agencies, national and international organizations and individuals to provide greater assistance, directly or through the organization of african unity, to the national movement of the oppressed people of south africa.

it also requests member states of international agencies and organizations, particularly members of the european economic community, the general agreement on tariffs and

trade, and the international monetary fund, to take the necessary steps to deny all assistance and commercial or other facilities to the south african authorities so long as it pursues the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination and continues to defy the resolutions of the general assembly and of the security council.

the other four resolutions are: one relating to maltreatment and torture of prisoners and detainees in south africa; one on dissemination of information on apartheid; one on the united nations trust fund for south africa; and one on the programme of work of the special committee on apartheid.

the five resolutions will be submitted to the general assembly for approval.

during the debate beginning on october 9, many african representatives strongly condemned the south african authorities for their criminal policy of apartheid and exposed the political, economic and military support given by the u.s., british and other governments to the south african authorities. they expressed active support for the struggle of their brothers in the south, demonstrating the militant unity of the african countries and peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

chinese representative chuang yen, in a statement at the committee on october 20, pointed out that the african people and the people of the world are daily intensifying their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and against racial discrimination and apartheid, while the handful of racists in south africa and southern rhodesia have met with ever wider condemnation and opposition by the people of africa and the whole world, and are in utter isolation.

he said, "all reactionary forces invariably use the dual tactics of violent repression and political deception against the revolutionary people, trying by every possible means to stamp out the people's liberation struggles and prolong their colonial and racist rule. in recent years, while feverishly intensifying their repression and persecution of the africans and other coloured people at home, the south african racist authorities have been busily engaged in deceptive propaganda and activities within the united nations and on the international arena."

chuang yen continued, "the policy of so-called 'dialogue' pursued by the south african authorities is a most vicious scheme aimed at lulling the people internally so as to bring into effect the old colonialist practice of 'divide and rule' and at deceiving world opinion so as to alleviate international pressure and extricate themselves from isolation.

"this scheme has been seen through by more and more people and have met with ever greater opposition," he declared.

he added, "in order to defend the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter, the united nations should give active political, moral and material support to the people of southern africa in their just struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for national liberation, should severely condemn the south african white authorities and the imperialist powers which are supporting them behind the scenes, and should strengthen the all-round sanctions against the south african authorities.

"at the same time, we cannot but point out with regret that although the united nations has been discussing the question of apartheid for more than two decades and have adopted many resolutions, yet owing to the obstructions and sabotage by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, most of these resolutions have been shelved and remain unimplemented. instead of restraining themselves, the south african racist authorities have become even more unbridled in perpetrating atrocities. through their actual struggle the south african people have come to realize more deeply that in order to overthrow the south african white colonialist rule and end the evil system of apartheid; it is necessary to unite all the forces that can be united and seek possible external aid but, most importantly, to rely on their own strength and persevere in protracted and arduous struggles."

in conclusion, chuang yen declared, "the chinese government and people have consistently given deep sympathy and firm support to the southern african people in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and against racial discrimination and apartheid. together with the people of the world and all the justice-upholding countries, we will, as always, continue to give resolute support to this just struggle."

Developing Countries Contribute to UN Development Fund

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 1, 1972)

a pledging conference for the u.n. development programme and the capital development fund was held here today. more than 110 delegations have pledged contributions totalling the equivalent of nearly 293.5 million u.s. dollars for the operations of the u.n.d.p. in 1973. more than 20 delegations pledged contributions of nearly 670,000 dollars for the operations of the capital development fund next year.

chinese representative wang jun-sheng told the conference that he was authorized to announce that the chinese government contributes, for the year 1973, to the united nations development programme a sum of renminbi 4 million yuan, of which 20 per cent will be paid in convertible currency and a sum of renminbi 200,000 yuan to the capital development fund.

"china is a developing country whose economic conditions are relatively backward," wang jun-sheng said. "we are determined to strengthen our co-operation with the developing countries, and we will support and assist each other and work together for the establishment of an international economic relationship based on genuine equality and mutual benefit."

wang jun-sheng expressed the hope that the u.n. development programme would steadily improve its operations to do more for the interest of the developing countries to develop their national economy independently.

the representatives of some other developing countries also announced at the conference the contributions of their governments.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: An Inglorious Performance

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator under the title "an inglorious performance". the article reads as follows:

on november 2, the united nations general assembly began deliberations on a soviet-introduced resolution on "the non-use of force in international relations and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons". feverishly lauding it to the skies in an attempt to arouse public interest, the representative of soviet revisionism described the resolution as the "question of questions", which is "crucial to the solution of all other international issues", and so on and so forth. however, as deliberations in the past few days indicated, the resolution was but a most inglorious performance by soviet revisionism. its representative made a very unseemly speech and gained very few supporters. the meetings were marked by an absence of lively discussions, at times almost to the point of coming to a complete halt. this state of affairs gives one much food for thought.

big talk can deceive nobody in the end. the non-use of force in international relations was highly recommended in the new resolution submitted by the representative of the soviet revisionists, but they simply steered clear of the fact that the root cause of unrest in the world today lies in the policies of aggression, expansion and war pursued by the two superpowers -- the soviet union and the united states. while preaching the "permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons", they dared neither to touch the question of total prohibition and complete destruction of nuclear weapons nor to undertake the obligation that at no time and in no circumstances would they be the first to use nuclear weapons. while preaching the "prohibition of the use of all kinds of weapons", they have not for a moment slowed down the pace of their arms race with the other superpower. thus, when exposed for what it is, the new soviet resolution boils down to a verbal declaration of the prohibition of all kinds of weapons on the one hand and, on the other, the actual possession and energetic expansion of all kinds of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, for carrying out unbridled nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail against countries with little or no nuclear armament. this is a typical example of the scheme of sham relaxation of tension but actual expansion carried out by soviet revisionist social-imperialism in international affairs today.

in his speech at the general assembly, representative of soviet revisionism malik asserted that "the sharp edge of the soviet proposal is designed to act against every means of aggression" and that "it is precisely the small and medium-sized states which would stand to gain most." this sophism and embellishment is most clumsy. the soviet revisionists seem to be very just and fair in urging all states to commit themselves to the non-use of force. but by equating the superpowers with the small and medium-sized states, the aggressor states with their victims, and the two nuclear overlords with nuclear-poor or non-nuclear states at a time when many of the countries are still subjected to the aggression and armed threats of imperialism and social-imperialism, they are in fact trying to bind hand and foot the countries subjected to aggression and intimidation. what is more, the soviet revisionists cherish a vicious intention in stressing that only when the question of prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons and the question of the non-use of force are settled "in organic unity", can the settlement of both be effective. by making without distinction the renunciation of the use of force in international relations an absolute prerequisite for the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, they will inevitably turn the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons into an empty talk. and this is not all. by lumping the two questions together, they cherish a still more sinister design -- to prevent the people of various countries from waging armed struggle against aggression and oppression and from struggling against the two superpowers. for they allege that any crisis and armed conflict may cause a nuclear catastrophe. one may ask: who at present is capable of unleashing a nuclear war? who else if not the soviet union and the united states? so what is this if not naked nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail against countries and peoples that oppose aggression? soviet revisionist gentlemen exclamation you maintained at one time that the use of all kinds of weapons must be prohibited, and declared at another that countries suffering from aggression and the oppressed peoples may take up arms. you stated one day that the right of the peoples to wage armed struggle against aggression must not be curtailed, and asserted at another that such struggles would lead to irretrievable calamity and "bring about the ruin of whole nations". the reason of such confused logic and self-contradiction on your part is simply that you are trying to strangle the struggle of the peoples and cover up your true colours as renegades at the same time. this cannot but lay yourselves open to ridicule.

an important reason of the unpopularity of the soviet revisionists' resolution at the united nations is that they are hypocrites, saying one thing and doing another. for more than a decade, they have endlessly trumpeted disarmament to cover up their arms expansion and war

preparations. they have shouted themselves hoarse about prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons while expanding their nuclear arsenal with the fastest possible speed. in the last six years alone, their strategic nuclear weapons have increased more than sixfold. they talk glibly about using the money saved from disarmament to assist the developing countries, but their military expenditure, and that of the other superpower, have increased incessantly, accounting for more than half of the total military expenditure of all countries in the world today. it is clear to all that behind the smoke-screen of sham disarmament, soviet revisionist social-imperialism has developed into one of the countries with the biggest military machines, into a dangerous aggressive force. this fact deserves the vigilance of all.

all peoples and all peace-loving countries in the world stand for disarmament. but they want genuine and oppose sham disarmament. genuine disarmament should start with the two superpowers. as to the vast number of small and medium-sized countries, their defence capabilities are in fact inadequate and their present task is not disarmament but to strengthen their national defence against foreign aggression and oppression. any disarmament which does not affect the two superpowers is sheer humbug. whether to have genuine or sham disarmament is a serious struggle now going on inside and outside the united nations. the chinese people are resolved to fight side by side with all peace-loving countries and peoples against the superpowers' policies of aggression, expansion and war, for the exposure of the soviet revisionist scheme of sham disarmament and real arms expansion, and for the attainment of the lofty goal of total prohibition and complete destruction of nuclear weapons.

Chinese Representative to UNESCO Conference Denounces Lon Nol Clique for Destroying Angkor Relics

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 11, 1972)

protection of historical and cultural relics in the indochinese region was discussed at a meeting of the third committee of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization yesterday afternoon. at the meeting chinese representative kuo jui denounced the puppet lon nol clique for its criminal act in destroying the angkor relics of cambodia.

in his speech kuo jui first exposed the plot of the puppet lon nol clique to propose so-called "international protection" of angkor. he pointed out that "it is known to all that as early as in june, 1970, the national liberation armed forces under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia had liberated the angkor area and placed the angkor relics under their protection. it was precisely because of the attacks on the cambodian liberated zone by the lon nol clique that the angkor relics suffered enormous destruction. now the lon nol clique has even gone so far as to ask for 'international protection' of angkor in an attempt to cover up its criminal act in destroying the angkor relics."

the chinese representative said, "the royal government of national union of cambodia has on many occasions issued statements to expose and condemn the lon nol clique's criminal act in destroying the angkor relics, and to oppose intervention in cambodia's internal affairs by any international organization under the pretext of 'protection of angkor'. the chinese government and people resolutely support this solemn stand of the royal government of national union of cambodia."

kuo jui stressed, "now the legitimate rights of the cambodian people in the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization are still usurped by the lon nol clique. the chinese delegation holds that under such circumstances, it is not suitable for this organization to discuss or touch upon the question of angkor relics and we consider any resolution will regard to this question as illegal and null and void."

in conclusion, kuo jui said: "the chinese delegation appeal to the justice-upholding and peace-loving countries and international organizations to support the just stand of the cambodian people in defence of their angkor relics, to condemn and stop the destruction of the angkor relics by the lon nol clique."

Chiao Kuan-hua Exposes Soviet Proposal as Downright Fraud

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 13, 1972)

speaking at the plenary meeting of the united nations general assembly this afternoon, head of the chinese delegation chiao kuan-hua exposed the soviet proposal on the so-called non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons as a downright fraud. following is the full text of his speech:

mr. president,

in our speech at the plenary meeting of the general assembly on october 3, the chinese delegation already exposed in a fundamental way the essence of the soviet proposal on the so-called non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. one would expect the soviet representative to make some presentable reply in defense of this proposal. it is indeed disappointing that in his speech of november 2, the soviet representative only put forward some feeble rationalizations, which cannot gain any credence whatsoever.

1. the soviet representative said that the very core of the soviet proposal is its edge against aggression. on the contrary, the whole reactionary nature of the soviet proposal lies in its obliteration of the demarcation line between aggression and the victims of aggression and its betrayal of the interests of the world's people fighting against imperialist aggression. the soviet representative tried very hard to make people believe that the soviet proposal is fully in keeping with the principles of the u.n. charter. if this was really the case, then strict observance of the charter would suffice. why is it necessary to formulate a separate declaration on what is called the non-use of force? the principles of the charter are to oppose the use of force for aggression against other states. however, it is this very key point of opposing aggression which is missing in the soviet draft resolution. therefore, how can it be said that the soviet proposal is fully in keeping with the principles of the charter? at a time when the u.s. government, the israeli zionists, the portuguese colonialists, the south african white racists as well as imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism of various descriptions are still resorting to the use of force in subjecting the great majority of the countries and peoples of the world to enslavement, aggression, control and intimidation, the preaching of the non-use of force in international relations indiscriminatingly, without regard to conditions and in an absolute way is, in effect, asking the people of

various countries to abandon their armed struggle against aggression.

2. the soviet representative said that the soviet proposal on the non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons had advantages over china's proposal which states that, as the first step towards the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, all nuclear countries undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, particularly against the non-nuclear countries. what the soviet representative said is sheer sophistry. china's proposal for undertaking the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is unconditional, while the soviet proposal for the so-called permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons is conditional, and the conditions constitute in essence the betrayal of the people's interests. as everyone knows, if all the nuclear countries undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, then the question of the so-called second or third user of nuclear weapons as indicated by the soviet representative simply does not exist. his argument is sheer frivolous quibbling. when the soviet union even refuses to undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, how can it make people believe that it will permanently renounce the use of such weapons? if the soviet union truly stands for the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, why doesn't it propose the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons? why should the soviet union frantically continue to develop its nuclear weapons while at the same time desperately opposing others conducting the necessary nuclear tests for self-defense? the plain truth is that it has recently reached an agreement with the united states on the limitation of strategic arms, so that it is reviving the old khrushchovite dream of soviet-u.s. collaboration for world domination, that is, soviet-u.s. collaboration to maintain nuclear monopoly and nuclear superiority and to carry out nuclear blackmail and nuclear threats against the people of the world. actually this is trying to keep the world under soviet-u.s. control in the name of maintaining world peace. to use khrushchov's words, "if any madman wanted war, we (the soviet union and the united states) would but have to shake our fingers to warn him off."

3. the soviet leaders are acting like overlords and doing whatever they please throughout the world, and yet they have come to the united nations to

play the benevolent goddess of mercy giving earnest admonitions and rescuing the wretched. the soviet leaders have tried by every possible means to make people believe that they have laid down their butcher's knives and become buddhas at once. in 1968, the soviet union brazenly dispatched hundreds of thousands of troops, hundreds of planes and thousands of tanks to invade and occupy one of its east european allies. yet in 1969, the soviet representative came to this rostrum and put forward a proposal on what he called strengthening international peace and security. in 1971, the soviet union flagrantly abetted and supported the armed aggression against, and dismemberment of, pakistan. and now in 1972 the soviet representative has again come to this hall and put forward a proposal on the so-called non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. but empty talk about peace, after all, cannot cover up the true features of an expansionist. dear mr. soviet representative, why can't you just withdraw your troops and dismantle your bases from the people's republic of mongolia instead of unabashedly uttering empty words about the renunciation of the use of all force? wouldn't that better prove that you really have the intention for the non-use of force? the stark facts have shown that the soviet leaders have neither laid down their butcher's knives nor will they become buddhas.

the soviet proposal is a downright fraud. the chinese delegation firmly opposes it.

Asian, African and Latin American Representatives Denounce Imperialism at UNESCO Conference

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 15, 1972)

the 17th session of the general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization at a plenary meeting yesterday discussed a resolution concerning the organization's contribution to peace and its task to eliminate colonialism. the representatives of guinea, peru, ecuador, tanzania, egypt, iraq, algeria and china denounced strongly in their speeches the criminal aggressions by imperialism, colonialism and racism, and reiterated the right of the people of all countries to defend their state sovereignty against aggression.

the guinean delegate jean camara said, the unesco "should trace out a line of actions with a view to eliminating the plagues which constitute nowadays the gravest menace to peace, we refer to imperialism,

colonialism and racism. certain countries which style themselves as missionaries of civilization and superior culture are sowing terror and death among the peaceful populations in africa, asia and latin america. national independence is a sacred thing and thereby each people should be able to develop freely their national culture. those who use barbarous means to prevent the strengthening of such principles solemnly declared by the u.n.o. and its special organs cannot talk about freedom and peace to us, because we refuse the peace of the aggressors.

he said that the guinean government, which "has untiringly worked for freedom, social justice and effective independence of all countries, will support all the measures taken by the unesco aimed at eliminating colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism."

peruvian delegate smazar-bondy said: "my country suffered the pressures from the united states of america which threatened seriously the peace and independence of my country." he condemned the u.s. high-handed economic sanctions imposed on some latin american countries. he said: "the u.s. measures are against peace, against the independence of the third world countries, and are a kind of economic aggression on our marine resources. this is a form of neo-colonialism."

alvarez, delegate of ecuador, pointed out that these u.s. measures are attacks against the sovereignty and natural resources of his country and have damaged its development. he said: "we condemn any action against the development of another country."

tanzanian delegate faraji said: "just as fascism was fought and destroyed, so will apartheid in south africa and rhodesia and colonialism in portuguese territories, which in our view are remnants of fascism, will have to be destroyed by concerted efforts of the entire peace-loving world." he added: "of course, the liberation movements will have no alternative but to wage a bloody war of independence against these colonial governments."

in his speech, egyptian delegate elwakil condemned the atrocities committed by the colonialists and racists, especially by the israeli aggressor troops against the palestinians in the occupied territories.

iraqi delegate aziz-al-bassam condemned israel for its aggression against the peaceful population and palestinian guerrillas and refugees in syria and its barbarous crimes against them.

speaking on behalf of many african countries, algerian delegate perradji demanded that the unesco invite representatives of the african liberation movements recognized by the organization of african unity to

participate in the work of unesco. immediate cooperation with them will be the most effective contribution which unesco may make to the opposition to colonialism, apartheid and racism, he said.

chinese representative ling ching pointed out in his speech: "the racial discrimination and apartheid presently existing in southern africa and other areas are product of the policy of imperialism and colonialism. the struggle against racism should be linked with the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. the evils of racism can be eradicated only by completely overthrowing the rule of imperialism and colonialism." he said, "some colonialists often tried to switch the general orientation of practical struggle by prattling about the theory of opposing racism. this deserves people's vigilance."

ling ching said: " we should strengthen the struggle against colonialism of all forms. at present, some one is doing the evils of colonialism under the signboard of 'opposing imperialism and colonialism'. they openly engineered an armed aggression and dismembered a sovereign state. they carried out a naked military occupation of another country. this is the latest form of colonialism. it is even more deceitful and dangerous."

ling ching expressed the resolute support of the chinese delegation for the just stand and reasonable demand of the representatives of asian, african, and latin american countries in defending their state sovereignty and supporting the national liberation movement.

UNESCO Conference Adopts Conclusions on General Debate

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov 15, 1972)

the 17th session of the general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization discussed and adopted at its plenary meetings on november 10 and 13 conclusions on general debate.

the resolutions were discussed and adopted passage by passage. the two superpowers resented the passages against colonialism, foreign oppression and domination, and the monopoly by a few countries of the media of communication, which constitutes a source of moral and cultural pollution. their attempts to make modifications or deletions served only to reveal their colonialist features. they failed in each case as a result of the insistence of most of the developing countries.

during the passage-by-passage discussions on november 10, the soviet union disapproved of the passage opposing colonialism and two other passages. the soviet representative declared that the soviet union would abstain in voting the document as a whole. the united states, in collusion with a few other countries, put forward one amendment after another trying to delete the whole passage relating to the struggle against colonialism, delete the word "foreign" from the formulation "foreign oppression or domination" and delete the reference to the national liberation movements. all these amendments were voted down by the developing countries one by one. the formulation of the passage was adopted by the conference with 62 votes in favour. the united states voted against, and the soviet union and a few other countries abstained.

the passage, as adopted by the conference, reads: "within its spheres of competence, the unesco must pursue with increased vigour... its struggle against all forms of colonialism, racialism and foreign oppression or domination, which are incompatible with the dignity of man and constitute a flagrant violation of human rights and the independence of the peoples. it should continue to give special educational assistance to refugees and national liberation movements against colonial domination in particular."

when the conference resumed its discussions on november 13, the representative of the united states, working hand in glove with the representatives of a few other countries, proposed amendments with a view to taking out the substance of the passage opposing the monopoly by a few countries of the dissemination of information. this attempt on the part of the superpowers was firmly opposed by the representatives of the small and medium-sized countries.

the representative of peru stressed the importance of this passage, saying that it involved the question of the monopoly and domination by some big powers of the dissemination of information to the detriment of the culture of the asian, african and latin american countries, resulting in moral and cultural pollution.

in view of the new situation that artificial satellites are used as media of communication the representative of yugoslavia urged that artificial satellites should be mentioned explicitly when reference is made to the monopoly of the media of communication. the passage was duly modified in consideration of such views. seeing the failure of his attempt to delete and modify the passage, the u.s. representative lamely declared that the united states could not support the passage. the soviet union abstained from the passage-by-passage voting.

the passage adopted by the conference emphatically noted that if the media of communication are used abusively, they can "become the vehicle of domination over world

public opinion or a source of moral and cultural pollution. furthermore, if the dissemination of information is the monopoly of a few countries and if the international circulation of information is a one-way process only, the cultural values of most of the remaining countries may be seriously harmed."

the full text of the document was adopted with 72 votes in favour. the united states, the soviet union and nine other countries abstained.

in a brief explanation after the vote, chinese representative hu sha said, "the chinese delegation expresses its reservations over item 11 in part three which 'urges all countries to continue their efforts for disarmament and reduction of military budgets'. this is what the chinese delegation cannot agree to." he said, "we are in favour of disarmament, but a distinction should be made between countries that are the aggressors and countries that are the victims of aggression, and it is wrong to demand indiscriminately that all countries should carry out disarmament. speaking of disarmament, it should be done by the superpowers first of all. it is precisely because of the arms expansion and war preparations of the superpowers and their contention for hegemony that the world situation has been brought to a state of upheaval. as far as the numerous small and medium-sized countries are concerned, their task is not to effect disarmament but to strengthen their national defence and safeguard their national independence and sovereignty. to overthrow the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist rule, the peoples of certain countries and areas in asia, africa and latin america now fighting for national liberation are waging indomitable armed struggles. how can we urge them to reduce their armaments similarly? therefore, the chinese delegation has to express its reservations over item 11 in part three."

Chinese Support for Establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Latin America Welcomed by Latin American Countries

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 18, 1972)

the chinese government's stand of respecting and supporting the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america was welcomed by latin american countries at the meeting of the first committee (political and security) of the united nations general assembly here yesterday. the meeting was held to discuss questions concerning the treaty for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america.

at the meeting chinese representative chen chu read the november 14 statement of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, who declared that the chinese government supports the just stand of latin american countries for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america, and agrees to the basic contents of additional protocol ii to the "treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america", namely, nuclear powers will undertake not to take actions in violation of the provisions of the treaty and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the signatories. foreign minister chi peng-fei declared solemnly on behalf of the chinese government: "china will never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear latin american countries and the latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone, nor will china test, manufacture, produce, stockpile, install or deploy nuclear weapons in these countries or in this zone, or send her means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea and territorial air space of latin american countries."

chen chu pointed out in his speech: "the chinese government and people have consistently given deep sympathy and firm support to the latin american countries and peoples in their just struggle to oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war, to safeguard state sovereignty and develop national economy. the chinese government attaches great importance to the persistent efforts made by the latin american countries for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america and firmly opposes the policies of nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail pursued by certain countries possessing a large amount of nuclear weapons against the nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america."

quoting foreign minister chi peng-fei's statement, chen chu said the chinese government is not in a position to sign additional protocol ii to the "treaty

for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america" since both the preamble of the treaty and that of the protocol affirm the resolutions of the united nations general assembly on the "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" and the "partial nuclear ban treaty", to which china has always been opposed. however, he said, this did not hinder the chinese government from supporting the latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone and making its due commitment mentioned above.

alfonso garcia robles, representative of mexico, spoke on behalf of 16 latin american countries -- colombia, costa rica, ecuador, salvador, haiti, honduras, jamaica, nicaragua, panama, paraguay, peru, the dominican republic, trinidad and tobago, uruguay, venezuela and mexico. he expressed "welcome with satisfaction to the solemn statement made by the government of the people's republic of china on november 14, 1972", and referred to parts of the statement made by foreign minister chi peng-fei.

he said that to all who are more or less familiar with the "treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america" and additional protocol ii to the treaty, the chinese government has undertaken the obligation similar to that established in additional protocol ii to the treaty. "not only this. china has gone much further in certain aspects as she assumes by her own initiative the obligation of not sending her means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea and territorial air space of the latin american signatories."

he said: "we are convinced that the statement of the people's republic of china signifies a new step of advance for the strengthening and achieving of greater efficiency of a system of total absence of nuclear weapons as established by the tlatelolco treaty. no one can deny the importance of this step".

at the first committee, the soviet representative time and again preached sham disarmament advocated by the soviet union and strongly approved of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone. but he refused to commit the soviet union to such a zone in latin america on various pretexts. this fully revealed the hypocrisy and double-dealing foul practice of the soviet government.

the first committee adopted on november 17 a resolution submitted by mexico and other 15 countries expressing regret over the constant disregard shown by certain nuclear powers for the urgent appeal of the latin american countries on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america.

China's Stand on Prohibition of Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons Expounded at UN First Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 21, 1972)

the first (political and security) committee of the united nations general assembly today adopted a resolution on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.

chinese and french representatives abstained in the voting on the draft resolution. after the voting, lin fang, adviser to the chinese delegation, made a speech at the meeting to expound the stand of the chinese government.

lin fang declared, "explicit provisions have been made early in the geneva protocol of 1925 on the question of prohibiting chemical and bacteriological weapons. on december 5, 1966, the united nations general assembly adopted a resolution, calling for the strict observance by all states of the principles and objectives of the geneva protocol of 1925 and inviting all states to accede to it. on december 16, 1969, the united nations general assembly adopted another resolution, declaring as contrary to the generally recognized rules of international law, as embodied in the geneva protocol of 1925, the use in international armed conflicts of 'any chemical or biological agents of warfare' and urging all states to accede to or ratify the geneva protocol in 1970. in december 7, 1970, the u.n. general assembly reaffirmed at its 25th session its resolution of december 5, 1966 and pointed out that both chemical and bacteriological weapons should be prohibited simultaneously.

"it must be pointed out at this rostrum that the u.s. government has thus far refused to ratify the geneva protocol of 1925 and, in disregard of the relevant u.n. resolutions, has been using toxic chemicals and gases on a large scale in barbarously slaughtering the vietnamese people in its war of aggression against viet nam. the portuguese colonialists have also frenziedly resorted to chemical warfare in brutally suppressing the african people's struggle for national independence. they have all committed towering crimes. they should all be severely condemned.

"the so-called 'convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction' is a product manufactured by the two superpowers after long back-stage deals and is another fraud of sham disarmament they have cooked up. as is known to all, the geneva protocol of 1925 declares in explicit terms that the contracting parties accept the principles of prohibiting the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and agree to be bound as between themselves according to the terms of the protocol. in disregard of the objection of many justice-upholding

countries and in violation of the relevant provisions of u.n. resolutions, the two superpowers concocted in separate form this so-called 'convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction', in which there is no mention at all about the prohibition of the use of such weapons, thus leaving a leeway for their using bacteriological weapons to commit aggression. the two superpowers also talk glibly about prohibiting biological weapons first while leaving aside the chemical weapons which are being used on a large scale and whose simultaneous prohibition has been urgently demanded by the people of all countries. their true purpose is to enable themselves to continue their possession and development of chemical weapons so that these weapons can be used freely. evidently, all this constitutes a violation of and retrogression from the geneva protocol of 1925. such a convention is intended only for deceiving the people, and it has no practical meaning at all."

lin fang pointed out that when the so-called "convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction" was open for signature in washington, moscow and london after its production, the chiang kai-shek clique was even allowed to put its signature on the convention. the chinese delegation expresses its indignation at this, he said. "the chiang kai-shek clique has no right at all to represent the chinese people. the signature of the chiang kai-shek clique is illegal and null and void. no scheme of creating 'two chinas' will ever succeed."

he continued, "the chinese delegation solemnly declares: the chinese government and people have consistently stood for the prohibition of the use of all biological and chemical weapons and had back in 1952 recognized the 1925 geneva protocol for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare. the chinese people will, as always, continue to work together with the people of all countries and persevere in the struggle for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all biological and chemical weapons."

"in view of the fraud concocted by the two superpowers on the question of prohibiting biological and chemical weapons and at the same time in consideration of the good will of the people of all countries for the true prohibition of biological and chemical weapons, the chinese delegation abstained in the voting on the draft resolutin", he concluded.

UN Special Political Committee Ends Debate on Relief for Palestinian Refugees

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 21, 1972)

the special political committee of the u.n. general assembly concluded this afternoon its debate on relief for palestinian refugees.

since the start of the debate on november 2, representatives of many asian and african countries had spoken against the israeli zionists' crimes of aggression and expressed support for the just struggle of the palestinian people to restore their national rights.

at the request of fortyseven delegations, the committee invited the representative of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization (p.l.o.) to speak at the meeting.

mokhtar taleb-bendiab, representative of algeria, said that the situation in the middle east was not merely a case of humanitarian relief, of international charity, but a matter of human injustice to the long suffering people of palestine. the activities of the u.n. relief and works agency could not solve the problem, he declared.

he pointed out that the palestinian people were fighting a just struggle to free themselves from colonial domination. their struggle was a reality that would have to be faced if there was to be any solution in the middle east.

dia el-fattal, representative of syria, said that there could be no peace in the near east until the rights of the palestinian people were restored. he noted that israel had stepped up its bloody attacks on the refugee camps in syria and lebanon. its policy was openly genocidal.

ahmed osman, representative of egypt, said that israel was using the powerful zionist propaganda machine to camouflage its criminal activities and its expansionist policies. the israeli zionists had subjected the refugees to forcible evacuation and arbitrary expropriation. that, he said, was similar to what the nazis did during the second world war.

the egyptian representative stressed that the palestinian people had the inalienable right to self-determination.

abdul malek ismail, representative of the people's democratic republic of yemen, said that the refugee problem would not have arisen but for the zionist colonialists' expulsion of an entire people from their homeland, and it could not be resolved while a racist regime occupied their land.

p.l.o. representative saadat hassan said that the palestine question was not simply one of refugees to be fed and sheltered but, rather, a more basic problem: the denial of the inalienable rights of the palestinians by israeli zionism and imperialism. the palestinians, like any other people, were entitled first of all to the right of self-determination in their homeland. the resistance of the palestinians against colonialism, zionism and the israeli-imperialist-reactionary triumvirate had never wavered despite the hardships they faced. the palestinians would continue their struggle, using whatever methods they could. israel's policy of hitting refugee camps was meant to frighten the palestinians; but so long as one palestinian remained alive, the struggle would continue, the p.l.o. representative declared.

hashim, osman, representative of sudan, said that no peace in the middle east could be lasting until the inalienable rights of the palestinian people to self-determination were recognized.

charles heavogui, representative of guinea, reaffirmed support for the inalienable right of the palestinians to return to their homeland. the refugees should not have to exist on international charity when they were entitled to repatriation or compensation, he stated.

isa a. babaa, representative of libya, said that the zionist demands were incompatible with the rights of the palestinian arabs. this had been known from the beginning. the problem of the refugees could be resolved only through the struggle for self-determination and independence, he said.

rako naco, representative of albania, said that a solution to the palestinian problem lay in the right of the palestinian people to self-determination. the refugees were leading a life of great suffering and israel was continuing to commit monstrous crimes. it had launched piratical attacks against syria and lebanon. it was u.s. imperialism that had armed israel to the teeth. parallel with the u.s. imperialists were the "neo-imperialists", the soviet revisionists who aided indirectly. facts showed that the root of the problem lay in the fight for interests by the two superpowers.

hassan kaid abdulleh, representative of somalia, said his delegation supported the right of the palestinian refugees to return to their homeland.

wissam zahawie, representative of iraq said that no one could deny the existence of the palestinian people, and their national rights should be restored.

chang shu, representative of china, said that "the chinese government and people have always firmly supported the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples and rendered support to the palestinian people to the best of our capabilities."

the so-called question of palestinian refugees was created single-handedly by imperialism and colonialism, he declared. "over the past two decades and more, the israeli zionists, with the support of the united states, have repeatedly launched wars of aggression against the arab countries and forcibly occupied large tracts of arab territories, driving 1.5 million palestinian people out of their homeland, who have been wandering and leading a miserable life."

the chinese representative went on, "israel has continuously dispatched large numbers of airplanes and ground troops to carry out raids and bombings against and inflicted heavy casualties on such arab countries as syria and lebanon in an attempt to eliminate the palestinian people's liberation struggle and bring the arab countries to their knees."

israel had run wild because of the two superpowers' policies of aggression and expansion, he noted. "on the one hand they want to maintain certain tension in the middle east so as to expand their respective spheres of influence; on the other hand, they wish to collude with each other and avoid direct conflict so as to serve their division of the middle east. as a result, the man-made 'no war, no peace' situation in the middle east is dragging on for a long time, israeli zionism is obtaining ceaseless support and abetment, the territories and sovereignty of the arab countries continue to be made stakes for political deals, and the so-called question of palestinian refugees remains unsettled over a long period."

chang shu said, "we are deeply convinced that so long as they have firm confidence in their own strength, uphold unity and persevere in struggle, the palestinian and other arab people, with the support and assistance of the justice-upholding countries and people throughout the world, will surely recover their occupied homeland and regain their deprived national rights. final victory certainly belongs to the palestinian and other arab peoples exclamation"

during the debate, the representative of the israeli zionists spoke several times, but his sophistry was forcefully refuted by the representatives of many countries.

among the resolutions finally adopted is one affirming that the palestinian people are entitled to equal rights and self-determination.

Huang Hua Reiterates China's Support for African People's Struggle

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 22, 1972)

chinese permanent representative huang hua, speaking at the security council meeting yesterday on ending portuguese colonial rule, reiterated china's support for the african people's struggle for the cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding national independence and winning national liberation.

huang hua declared that in face of the mounting national liberation movement on the african continent after world war ii, the portuguese colonialists had the audacity to declare the regions, twentytwo times larger than the territory of portugal itself, their so-called "overseas provinces", which they intend to occupy permanently. they have stationed more than a hundred thousand troops there to wage barbarous colonial wars of genocide over a long period. operating from these occupied territories as their bases, they have repeatedly launched armed attacks against guinea, senegal, tanzania, zambia and other independent african countries, posing a grave threat to the sovereignty and security of these countries. they have formed a reactionary military alliance with the most reactionary and brutal colonialist authorities of south africa and southern rhodesia for joint suppression of the national liberation movement in southern africa, thus endangering the independence of the countries in southern africa and posing a grave threat to the peace and security on the african continent.

"today in the 70's of the 20th century, the tiny and decadent portuguese authorities who live on others' handout should dare to act so rampantly and so truculently in defiance of world condemnation precisely because they have the backing of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism as their behind-the-scenes bosses. and the portuguese authorities along with the racist regimes of southern rhodesia and south africa have played the role of gendarme in suppressing the african national liberation struggle and menacing the independence of african countries," he said.

"where there is oppression, there is resistance; the more brutal the oppression, the stiffer the resistance. for centuries, the people in the portuguese occupied territories have never ceased their resistance and struggle. after world war ii, the peoples of angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) have embarked on the road of armed struggle one after another, thus opening up a new chapter in the local people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism", huang hua said. "within a short period, encouraging successes have been achieved in the struggle."

he stressed that the summit conference of the organization of african unity held last june and the summit conference of east and central african states

held last september rightly pointed to armed struggle as the only choice for africa to achieve liberation. the colonialists of various descriptions opposed a distinction between just and unjust wars. but "there are certain self-styled friends of the african people who are also advocating the indiscriminate prohibition of the use of all force and opposing the distinction between just and unjust wars, thus feeding the reactionary fallacies of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. it is not difficult to see that their true intention is to make the colonial and semi-colonial peoples submissively accept colonialist enslavement forever, so that the superpowers can have a free hand in re-dividing the world and contending for hegemony.

"no reactionaries in the world will ever step down from the stage of history of their own accord. everything reactionary is the same: if you don't hit it, it won't fall. like all other reactionaries, the portuguese colonial authorities have to be overthrown by the organized people. they will never show 'benevolence' and 'bestow' independence on the people in the portuguese colonies. therefore, the people in the colonies and semi-colonies can only rely on their own strength as the basis of their policy for struggle. while persevering in armed struggle, the oppressed nations and people may, under certain conditions, conduct negotiations with the colonialists at the opportune moment as a means of opposing colonialism. such negotiations, of course, can be held only on condition that the fundamental interests of the people are not impaired. however, the portuguese authorities have all along violated the relevant u.n. and security council resolutions, flatly denied the peoples of angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) the right to self-determination and independence, and are increasingly intensifying their colonial rule and colonial wars. in view of the prevailing circumstances, one should cherish no fond illusions about these negotiations," huang hua declared.

huang hua said that the chinese delegation supports the following demands of the representatives of many african countries and the national liberation movements of mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau):

"1) the portuguese authorities should be severely condemned for their colonial wars against and reactionary rule over the peoples of angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) and their numerous armed aggression and provocations against the neighbouring african countries. the portuguese authorities should be asked to put an immediate end to their colonial rule in the above-mentioned regions. at the same time, all the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist forces must also be severely condemned for giving behind-the-scenes support to the portuguese authorities in prolonging their reactionary rule.

"2) strict arms embargo and sanctions should be applied against the portuguese authorities.

"3) all the justice-upholding countries and peoples throughout the world should be called upon to give greater assistance and support to the national liberation movement of the people in the portuguese colonies."

huang hua said, "the chinese people and the african people shared the same experience in past history. and now we are faced with common tasks of struggle. the chinese government and people have always regarded the african people's struggle as a great support to us. the chinese people on their part will unswervingly stand by the african people and the peoples of angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) and, together with them, fight for the cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding national independence and winning national liberation."

"International Terrorism" Debated at 6th Committee at UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 23, 1972)

the sixth (legal) committee of the united nations general assembly debated on the question of so-called "international terrorism" from november 9 to 22.

from beginning to end, many delegations from the third world strongly opposed the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the current session of the general assembly. they pointed out that this kind of debate would be made use of by the imperialist, colonialist and zionist forces to vilify the national liberation movements. after the debate began on november 9, the representatives of israel, south africa, portugal and a few other states did exactly this. they slandered the palestinian liberation movement and the liberation movements in southern africa as "terrorist organizations" and also slandered those countries which rendered support to these movements. this aroused the strong indignation of the delegations of many, especially the arab and african, countries.

albanian representative petraq pojani pointed out that the timing, means and circumstances of this debate indicates an apparent attempt by some delegations to strike at the national liberation movements and to deflect attention from the crimes of the aggressors. they try to confine the terrorists to hijackers alone, excluding those who bombed villagers in indochina and who fired shots at czechoslovaks with tanks and guns. but the peace-loving countries do not allow the

debate to be used against those struggling for national liberation and state sovereignty. the brutal violence perpetrated by the imperialists and colonialists is the worst kind of terrorism, he emphasized.

tanzanian representative joseph warioba pointed out that the imperialist, colonialist and zionist forces are still carrying out their wars of aggression and cruel suppression in viet nam, the middle east, mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau). he said that the real intention of certain delegations is to use legal technique to achieve their political objectives.

syrian representative haissam kelani also pointed out that the imperialists, colonialists and zionists have never ceased to use their war machines, and it is they in fact who are the real terrorists.

abdalla saleh ashtal, representative of the people's democratic republic of yemen, said that his delegation is convinced that certain states are interested only in condemning, under the guise of prevention of acts of terrorism, the revolutionary violence of the national liberation movements.

libyan representative ibrahim abdulaziz pointed out, "those who commit daily acts of international terrorism against the oppressed peoples attempt to appear as if they were themselves innocent victims of this terrorism."

algerian representative abdellatif rahal declared that algeria will not be a party to any attempt to curb the activities of the people fighting for their freedom and independence.

the representatives of egypt, iraq, somalia, yemen, malagasy and other countries of the third world also stressed the legitimacy of the just struggle of the people for national liberation and against colonialism and foreign domination.

chinese representative pi chi-lung said, "the chinese government is opposed to assassination and hijacking of individuals as a means for waging political struggles and is also opposed to adventurist acts of terrorism by individuals or a handful of people divorced from the masses, because they are detrimental to the interests of the cause of national liberation and people's revolution. that has been the consistent stand of the chinese government."

he said, "in our opinion, despite the recent occurrence of some incidents of assassination and hijacking by a few people, we should never allow imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism and zionism to use such incidents to vilify and suppress the national liberation movement and people's revolutionary struggles. for that reason, the

chinese delegation has from the outset opposed the inclusion of the question of so-called international terrorism in the agenda of the general assembly."

pi chi-tung denounced the israeli zionists for openly vilifying, at the current session of the general assembly, the palestine liberation organization as a "terrorist organization" and heaping abuses on the arab countries which support the palestinian people's struggle. he condemned the portuguese colonialists for making, under the pretext of opposing "terrorism", an outcry for the "general and unconditional" repression of the national liberation struggle of the peoples of angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau), and for brazenly demanding that provisions be made to this effect in legal form. he also denounced the south african white racist regime for vilifying as "terrorism" the south african and namibian people's struggle against apartheid and for national independence, and for indicating their intention to resort to "all means at their disposal".

pi chi-tung said, "if one is to talk about international terrorism, the imperialist aggression against and oppression of the people of various countries, the u.s. imperialists' wanton bombing in viet nam, the israeli zionist slaughter and persecution of the palestinian people, the brutal colonial domination of the african people by the portuguese, south african and rhodesian colonialist authorities and their crimes of racism and apartheid constitute large-scale terrorism in its true sense. the struggles of the palestinian and other arab peoples and of the african peoples for the achievement and defence of national independence are just struggles with the active participation of the broad masses of the people, and are not terrorism at all. on the contrary, those people are the real victims of terrorism. on the question of so-called terrorism, whoever slanders the palestine liberation organization, abuses the arab countries for their support of the just position of the palestinian people and vilifies the revolutionary struggles of the africar peoples, is trumpeting and supporting terrorism here. the chinese delegation definitely cannot agree to any condemnation under the pretext of opposing 'terrorism', which is actually directed against the palestinian and other arab peoples as well as the african peoples."

in conclusion pi chi-tung said, "with regard to the adventurist acts of terrorism carried out by a few people divorced from the masses, the chinese government has all along taken a serious and responsible attitude and dealt with them properly in the light of different circumstances. this is a fact known to all. in our opinion, the handling of such problems falls basically within the sovereign right of the country in which the incident occurs. if necessary consultations and cooperation are required among the countries concerned,

they should seek a reasonable settlement on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty. we cannot agree to the forcible imposition of measures detrimental to state sovereignty in the form of an international convention."

UN Committee Adopts Resolution on World Disarmament Conference

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 23, 1972)

the first (political and security) committee of the united nations general assembly yesterday adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of a special committee made up of 35 member states "to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems and to present, on the basis of consensus, a report to the general assembly at its twenty-eighth session."

the chinese delegation voted in favour of the resolution tabled by afghanistan, algeria, argentina, zambia and 48 other countries in the belief that it reflects the efforts made by many small and medium peace-loving countries.

the resolution was adopted 111 to nil with one abstention.

the soviet revisionist leading clique has always tried to make a demagogic use of the call for disarmament to create a false sense of security and lull the vigilance of the world's people against the aggressive and expansionist activities of social-imperialism. back at the general assembly last year, the soviet delegation proposed the convocation of a world disarmament conference, without setting forth any definite aims or any practical steps for it. many countries opposed or cold-shouldered the proposal, which was therefore shelved. at the current general assembly session, the soviet delegation renewed its proposal and insisted, in disregard of the objections of other countries, on fixing the date, venue and preparatory set-up for a world disarmament conference. at meetings and outside the meeting hall, the soviet delegation did its best to peddle this proposal, presenting it in glowing terms to make believe that everything seems to be ready for the conference and once the conference is convened peace will reign in the world.

this fraudulent soviet assertion was refuted by representatives of many countries. some of the representatives stressed that "the world disarmament conference should

be carefully prepared," and "the world disarmament conference should have definite aims." some others doubted the meaning of such a conference. one representative pointed out, "despite 10 years of negotiations in the conference of the (geneva) committee on disarmament, it has not been possible to achieve disarmament. the arms race has continued." another representative said, "we do not have many illusions regarding the results of such a conference".

some pointedly refuted the soviet allegation that "a world disarmament conference is conceived first and foremost." an african representative said, "with regard to disarmament, it is impossible to put the aggressor and the victim on the same level. this political problem must be resolved before real disarmament could be brought about. the problem of ending spheres of influence and hegemony must also be resolved before there could be real disarmament." an arab representative said, "before a world disarmament conference is considered, it has to be remembered that there are still people in the world valiantly struggling for independence and freedom. they have taken up armed struggle against their oppressors. are they to be told to lay down their arms and to live peacefully with their oppressors?"

the resolution adopted yesterday stressed that the participants to the committee meeting were convinced that "substantial progress in the field of disarmament can be achieved only by ensuring adequate conditions of security for all states." this conviction is a confirmation of the correct stand of the broad small and medium countries on the question of disarmament as well as a negation of the absurd soviet assertion that disarmament "is conceived first and foremost".

on behalf of the 52 co-sponsors of the draft resolution, lusaka of zambia explained the functions of the special committee to be set up under the resolution. he said that the report to be provided at the end of the work of the special committee to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly "will be merely a report of views and expressions of the different delegations. it will not be binding at all." his explanatory remarks earned ready approval of many representatives. the representative of canada was also of the opinion that the special committee "will not adopt decisions or recommendations of any kind" but will simply adopt a report to the general assembly.

chinese representative chen chu, after voting for the resolution, made a statement expounding china's stand. he declared, "in our opinion, if there is to be disarmament, it must be a genuine disarmament, and the one or two superpowers must not be allowed to use the slogan of disarmament to deceive the people of various countries; if a world disarmament conference is to be convened, it must help promote the struggle of the people of various countries against the imperialist policies of aggression

and war, it must be truly conducive to world peace, and it must not allow the one or two super-powers to carry out arms expansion and war preparations under the name of disarmament. both the past experience and the present state of affairs tell us that the high-sounding talk about general and complete disarmament over the past decade and more has resulted in the general and complete arms expansion by the two superpowers and in all the small and medium countries still being constantly under threat. the disarmament fraud of the one or two superpowers should not be allowed to continue."

chen chu stressed, "in the opinion of the chinese delegation, in order not to turn the world disarmament conference into a kind of deceptive empty talk and to enable it truly to make a start and proceed fruitfully, a clear objective must be set and the necessary conditions created, that is: all nuclear countries, particularly the soviet union and the united states which possess the greatest amount of nuclear weapons, must first of all undertake unequivocal obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances not only against each other but, more importantly, against the non-nuclear countries; they must withdraw all armed forces, including missile and nuclear armed forces, from abroad and dismantle all their military bases, including nuclear bases, on the territory of other countries. only thus can there be a guarantee for all countries, big and small, to participate on an equal basis and free from any threat in the discussion and settlement of such major questions as the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and the reduction of conventional arms. if the two nuclear superpowers have no intention even to do these elementary things, while some of them still keep on talking about convening a world disarmament conference and making preparations for it, their talk is not worth a penny, and that only shows that they harbour ulterior motives. there is an old chinese saying which goes like this: 'hear their words and judge them by their deeds'. the chinese delegation categorically cannot agree to, nor will it ever participate in, such a world disarmament conference and its preparatory work."

"the chinese government fully understands the good intention of many peace-loving and justice-upholding countries which oppose the superpowers' arms race and demand their disarmament, and we are ready to work together with them to promote the convening and smooth progress of a true world disarmament conference. but historical experience merits attention, and we should not be under fond illusions. in view of the fact that the draft resolution which has been voted upon reflects the efforts made by many small and medium peace-loving countries, we are ready to support it. just as the chinese delegation has stated many times during the consultations on the draft resolution: although

china will not participate in the special committee referred to therein, the chinese delegation can agree to maintain contact with the special committee and exchange views on the question of disarmament", chen chu concluded.

UN Credentials Committee Debate on Representation of Puppet, Racist Regimes

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 24, 1972)

representatives of senegal, tanzania and china, speaking at the meeting here this afternoon of the credentials committee of the u.n. general assembly, voiced their strong opposition to the representation of the lon nol clique and the racist regime of south africa in the united nations. they stressed that the lon nol clique is not qualified at all to represent the cambodian people, nor is the racist regime in south africa qualified to represent the south african people.

senegalese representative medoune fall and tanzanian representative salim ahmed salim noted in their speeches that the south african authorities are a white racist regime which does not represent the people of south africa. the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of prince norodom sihanouk is the sole authentic and lawful representative of the cambodian people, whom the so-called "khmer republic" of lon nol is not qualified to represent. the credentials of the so-called representatives of the south african authorities and the "khmer republic" should not be accepted, they insisted.

chinese representative pi chi-tung said, "the chinese delegation deems it necessary to point out that it is entirely unjustifiable and totally illegal for the lon nol traitorous clique to usurp cambodia's seat in the united nations.

"the sole authentic and lawful representative of cambodia is the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of head of state prince norodom sihanouk, which is leading the cambodian people in waging a great struggle to resist foreign aggression and defend the independence of their motherland. that government has now effectively controlled some 90 per cent of the territory with a population of more than 5 million and has established political power at different levels in those areas in exercise of its authority. the royal

government of national union of cambodia has not only won the enthusiastic support of the entire cambodian people but also commanded the unanimous sympathy and admiration of the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples throughout the world. the conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries held in georgetown last august decided in accordance with the desire of the cambodian people to recognize the royal government of national union of cambodia as the sole lawful government of cambodia and to repudiate the traitorous puppet lon nol clique. this fully shows that a great number of justice-upholding countries and the fair world opinion have long arrived at the correct conclusion.

"the lon nol traitorous clique is a product of the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat instigated by the u.s. government for the purpose of sabotaging the peace and neutrality of cambodia and expanding its war of aggression in indochina. it is simply imposed on the cambodian people by foreign forces. that puppet clique serves as a tool for imperialist aggression and has practised fascist tyranny. from its very inception it has encountered strong resistance from the cambodian people. at present it only has temporary control over a few isolated places which comprise no more than 10 per cent of cambodian territory. it is besieged by the cambodian people's armed forces and is on the verge of extinction. in fact, this traitorous clique would have been wiped out long ago, were it not for the shielding and support from the u.s. government and the saigon puppet regime."

he said, "in view of the foregoing and in defence of the basic principles of the u.n. charter, the chinese delegation declares that cambodia's seat in the united nations belongs to the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of head of state prince sihanouk and that the traitorous lon nol clique is not qualified at all to represent cambodia.

"at the same time, the chinese delegation maintains that the south african white colonialist ruling authorities are a minority racist regime imposed on the broad masses of the south african people and are not qualified at all to represent the south african people," pi chi-lung added.

christopher phillips of the united states then came out with a statement defending the lon nol clique and the south african racist regime.

soviet representative viktor issraelyan in his statement boasted in a loud voice about soviet "support" for the struggle of the people of the world against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination, but did not utter a single word about the representation of cambodia in the united nations.

after the debate, the committee voted on a proposal by senegal that the credentials of the representative of south african racist regime should not be accepted. added to it was a proposal by tanzania that the south african credentials should be the subject of a separate report to the general assembly. the vote was 4 in favour, including senegal, tanzania and china, to 5 against, including the united states.

the committee then voted on another proposal also by senegal that no decision be taken at present on the credentials of the so-called "representative of the khmer republic". the vote was 3 in favour (senegal, tanzania and china) to 5 against (including the united states). the soviet union abstained.

Huang Hua Reiterates China's Principled Stand on Questions of Admission of "Bangladesh" into UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 29, 1972)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation to the united nations, at the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly this afternoon reiterated the chinese government's principled stand on the simultaneous adoption without vote of two parallel resolutions, one calling for the implementation of security council resolution 307 and the return of prisoners of war by the parties concerned, the other hoping that "bangladesh" will be admitted to membership in the united nations at an early date.

the full text of huang hua's speech reads:

the chinese delegation has repeatedly stated its principled stand on the question of the admission of "bangladesh" into the united nations both in the security council and at the plenary meeting of the general assembly. that is: pending the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and the security council and a reasonable settlement of the issues between india and pakistan and between pakistan and "bangladesh", "bangladesh" is not qualified for membership in the united nations. this principled stand of the chinese delegation is in full accord with the spirit of the u.n. charter. it has been clear-cut and consistent.

chapter two of the u.n. charter has made explicit stipulations with regard to the qualifications of membership: applicants for membership in the united nations

must, "in the judgement of the organization", be "able and willing to carry out these obligations" contained in the charter in order to become qualified as members of the united nations. it goes without saying that the application of any state for membership in the united nations can only, and must be considered in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions.

as you may all recall, at the plenary meeting of its 26th session on december 7 last year, the u.n. general assembly adopted with an overwhelming majority of 104 votes a resolution co-sponsored by algeria, argentina and 32 other countries, calling for ceasefire and troop withdrawal on the south asian sub-continent. subsequently, the security council adopted a resolution with a great majority of 13 votes, calling on all those concerned to cease fire and withdraw their troops as soon as practicable from all areas of conflict, including jammu and kashmir, and calling on all those concerned to release and repatriate the prisoners of war without delay in observance of the geneva conventions of 1949. "all those concerned" referred to in the resolution certainly include "bangladesh", which is now applying for membership in the united nations. therefore, the two resolutions mentioned above are important resolutions directly concerning "bangladesh". in view of the foregoing, the question of "bangladesh"'s application should in no way be discussed in deviation from the above two important resolutions.

nearly a year has passed now since the adoption of the two resolutions, and yet the indian government has thus far failed to withdraw all its troops to its own territory. what is more, in collaboration with the "bangladesh" authorities, the indian government has continued to detain more than 90,000 pakistan prisoners and civilians, refusing to release and repatriate them. the "bangladesh" authorities even insist on bringing the pakistan prisoners of war to trial. they have all along unwarrantedly rejected the reasonable proposal repeatedly put forward by president bhutto of pakistan for holding meetings between the two sides unconditionally. since the "bangladesh" authorities, at the instigation of their behind-the-scenes supporters, have refused to implement the important resolutions of the general assembly and the security council directly concerning them, how can it be asserted that they are "able and willing" to carry out the obligations contained in the charter? how can it be asserted that they are qualified for membership in the united nations?

however, back in last august, the soviet union and india raised the question of the admission of "bangladesh" in the security council when the above important u.n. resolutions remained unimplemented, and rejected the reasonable views of the representatives of china and many other council members for postponing the consideration. they pressed for a vote on the question. these arbitrary acts of imposition on their

part have aroused the strong dissatisfaction of many delegations and forced the chinese delegation to use the veto. following that, some people again tried to use the general assembly to exert political pressure on the chinese delegation and other justice-upholding countries. this is certainly impermissible.

the soviet government has played a most ignominious role in the development of the situation on the south asian sub-continent. the tension in the sub-continent was created solely by the soviet union. in august last year, the soviet government concluded with the indian government a so-called treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation in which is in essence an aggressive treaty of military alliance. subsequently, the soviet government directly supported and abetted the indian government in unleashing armed aggression against pakistan, thus dismembering a sovereign state. after the war, they have colluded with the "bangladesh" authorities in illegally detaining more than 90;000 prisoners of war and civilians as "hostages" for blackmail and threat against pakistan, a victim of aggression, and tried to force her to make concessions on the question of jammu and kashmir, in an attempt to swallow the whole of jammu and kashmir. this is indeed bullying people too much. one may ask: which sovereign state, in the position of pakistan, could tolerate such humiliation? could any justice-upholding countries permit them to continue their evil-doing like this? are not people talking about "humanitarianism" day in and day out? how can people remain indifferent and watch the more than 90,000 prisoners of war and civilians of a member state long detained in concentration camps and subjected to continued slaughter?

people had expected that in order to relax the tension on the south asian sub-continent, the parties concerned there would truly implement the relevant u.n. resolutions and arrive at a reasonable settlement of the issues between them through consultations on an equal footing by getting rid of outside interference. however, the soviet government has done its utmost to encourage the indian government and the "bangladesh" authorities to refuse to implement the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and the security council, and tried by every possible means to obstruct a genuine reconciliation between pakistan and "bangladesh". on the other hand, it has pressed for the admission of "bangladesh" into the united nations before the implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions. obviously, the soviet government's intention is to aggravate the tension on the south asian sub-continent and continue to create confusion so as to seek gains therefrom and further the expansion of its spheres of influence in the south asian sub-continent and the indian ocean. now it is clear to all that the soviet government is by no means concerned about whether or not "bangladesh" can be admitted into the united nations, but is trying to use the question as a means for political blackmail.

the united nations should be an organ upholding justice on the international arena. now that the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations have been restored, we are duty bound to stand firmly together with all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples to defend the just cause of various peoples, safeguard the national independence and sovereignty of all countries, defend world peace and firmly oppose certain people's attempt to use the united nations as a tool for practising power politics and hegemony. it is the character of new china to uphold principles and stand for justice and reason. what china seeks in the south asian sub-continent is simply the promotion of a reasonable settlement of the issues between the parties concerned through consultations on an equal footing. china stands for postponing the consideration of the admission of "bangladesh" into the united nations and firmly opposes the soviet government's plot on this matter, for the very purpose of defending the principles of the u.n. charter and urging the parties concerned on the south asian sub-continent to implement the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and security council, thus leading to a relaxation of tension. this is the demand of the entire people on the sub-continent.

we are not fundamentally opposed to the admission of "bangladesh" into the united nations. china has always cherished profound friendly sentiments for the people of east bengal. we hope that the "bangladesh" authorities will make their own decisions independently and meet with the pakistan leaders at an early date so as to reach a reasonable settlement of the issues between pakistan and "bangladesh", thus demonstrating that it is a truly independent state. however, china cannot agree to the admission of "bangladesh" under the present circumstances, that is, before the important u.n. resolutions are implemented by the parties concerned and a reasonable settlement of the issues between india and pakistan and between pakistan and "bangladesh" is reached.

now thanks to the efforts of many justice-upholding countries, the general assembly has surmounted the unreasonable obstructions put up by the soviet delegation at the last moment and decided on the simultaneous adoption without vote of two parallel resolutions under the item of "admission of new members", one calling for the implementation of security council resolution 307 and the return of prisoners of war by the parties concerned, the other hoping that "bangladesh" will be admitted to membership in the united nations at an early date. and in his statement, the president of the general assembly has pointed out clearly that the above two resolutions adopted simultaneously are interdependent. this has foiled the scheme of the soviet government and clearly shows that only when the relevant security council resolution is implemented and the illegally detained pakistan prisoners and civilians are released and repatriated, will it be possible to consider the admission of "bangladesh" into the united nations. the chinese delegation hopes that the parties concerned will truly and

speedily implement the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and the security council in the spirit of the decision made at this plenary meeting and thus make it possible for "bangladesh" to be admitted to membership in the united nations at an early date. but if the soviet government should cling to its obdurate course and try to force the security council to vote again on the question before the relevant u.n. resolutions are implemented in violation of the spirit of the decision made at this plenary meeting, we would reiterate at this rostrum that in order to defend the principles of the u.n. charter and the interests of the entire people on the south asian sub-continent, the chinese delegation will be forced to firmly oppose it again.

Huang Hua Exposes again Soviet Revisionist "Disarmament" Fraud

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 29, 1972)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative to the united nations, pointed out once again that the soviet proposal of the so-called non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons is a downright fraud. he was speaking at the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly this afternoon.

he said that the soviet proposal obliterates the demarcation line between aggression and the victim of aggression and only benefits the superpowers and imperialism in their expansion of aggression. the chinese delegation firmly opposes the proposal.

during the debate on the soviet proposal at the u.n. general assembly plenary meeting from november 2 to 15, a number of countries took no interest in or opposed the fraud. the soviet delegation was afraid that its proposal would be voted down in its original form. therefore the soviet delegates were very active inside and outside the u.n. during all the time after the debate and did some patch-work on the proposal. finally they rigged up a "joint proposal" which was exactly the same as the original proposal in substance. at the plenary meeting today, the "joint proposal" was adopted by a vote of 73 in favour, 46 abstained, 9 absent and 4 against. the chinese delegation voted against the proposal.

speaking before the voting, huang hua pointed out that the soviet proposal "is a downright fraud because the soviet social-imperialists, with honey on lips and dagger in heart, have always been saying something while doing something else, harbouring murderous intent behind their smiles. it is not difficult to see through their reactionary features if only one is good at judging them by their deeds after hearing their words. flaunting the signboard of 'curbing arms race' and 'strengthening international security', they are stepping up arms expansion and war preparations frenziedly; under the smokescreen of 'anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism', they take the sovereignty and interests of other countries as their target for expansion and stakes for political deals in their contention with another superpower for world hegemony; under the signboard of 'socialist community', they subject their allies to aggression, interference, subversion and control; under the signboard of 'supporting self-determination', they openly incited and supported an aggressive war to dismember a sovereign state; in the guise of 'international aid' they infringe upon the sovereignty of other countries, interfere in their internal affairs or even incite coups d'etat to subvert them; and so on and so forth."

huang hua said: "take for instance the relations between china and the soviet union. the soviet representative mr. malik had the cheek to talk glibly at this rostrum about soviet preparedness to restore good-neighbourly relations with china without the use or threat of force in its relations with china. is that true? if what mr. malik has said really represents soviet policy and not propaganda, then why should the soviet union station a million troops on the sino-soviet border? why should it send soviet troops to the people's republic of mongolia?

"the soviet foreign minister gromyko's proposal on the so-called non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons obliterates the demarcation line between aggression and the victim of aggression. this is in effect asking the people of various countries to give up their armed struggle against aggression and at the same time is aimed at maintaining the superpower nuclear monopoly and nuclear superiority for the purpose of carrying out nuclear blackmail and threat against the people of the world. people can see at one glance what this proposal is directed against. the soviet union, which has all along paraded itself as being 'anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist' and styled itself the 'friend' of the third world, has brazenly put forward such a proposal. this is sufficient to show to what depth it has sunk exclamation it is only natural that they have been exposed and refuted by many delegations at the general assembly as they well deserve.

"in these circumstances, the soviet delegation was compelled to do some patch-work on its own draft resolution. nevertheless, the present draft is still full of loop-holes

and shows hardly any change from the reactionary contents of the original soviet draft."

"in our view," he stressed, "if one is to talk about the non-use of force and prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, one must not deviate from the present political reality but must face up to the essence of the question without evading the fundamental question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. as is well known, imperialism is the source of war in the present era, the power politics and hegemony practised by the nuclear superpowers constitute the principal threat to international security. although the patched-up draft contains in its preamble some casual mention about recognizing the right to 'self-defence' and the 'legitimacy' of the struggle of colonial peoples, yet the operative part still contains no clear distinction between aggression and self-defence and fails to express clearly support for just wars and opposition to unjust wars but demands indiscriminately and without regard to conditions the 'renunciation of the use or threat of force in all its forms and manifestations.' all this is exactly the same as the original soviet draft. the u.n. charter provides that all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force 'against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state'. the failure to mention even this point in the operative part of the new draft is definitely not an inadvertent omission but a smokescreen deliberately spread with ulterior motives.

"the new draft does not contain any demand for imperialism and the nuclear superpowers to dismantle their military bases on foreign soil and to withdraw their troops abroad back to their own countries nor does it contain any demand for the aggressors to withdraw from the foreign territories they have occupied by armed force. in these circumstances, is not the demand for a general renunciation of the use of force by all countries tantamount to asking them all to recognize the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist aggression and military occupation as permanently legal?

"the new draft makes no mention at all of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, nor does it ask the nuclear countries to undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and in any circumstances, particularly not to use nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear countries and nuclear-weapon-free zones. this shows that in asking the general assembly to adopt a resolution declaring the 'permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons' which has no binding force at all, the soviet representative is merely engaged in deceptive empty talk, because this will not in the least prevent the superpowers from maintaining their nuclear monopoly and nuclear threat."

huang hua said in conclusion, "certainly, we do not doubt the good desire of some of the co-sponsors.

this makes it all the more impermissible for the soviet delegation to pass fish eyes for pearls and to substitute the sham for the genuine. in our opinion such a resolution, if adopted, will only benefit imperialism and the superpowers in their aggression and expansion but will be detrimental to the peoples' cause of safeguarding and winning national independence, and detrimental to international security and world peace, nor will it conform to the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter. therefore, the chinese delegation will have to vote against the present draft resolution."

UN General Assembly 3rd Committee Adopts Draft Resolution against Colonialism

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 30, 1972)

the third committee (social, humanitarian and cultural) of the united nations general assembly this morning adopted a draft resolution reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination, freedom and independence.

the draft resolution will be submitted to the general assembly for approval.

it condemns the support given by some nato countries to portugal and other racist regimes in the suppression of human rights.

the resolution reiterates the legality of the people's struggle for self-determination and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation and decides to examine concrete ways and means of extending maximum humanitarian and material assistance to the peoples of the liberated areas and the colonial territories.

the third committee began its debate on this item on november 13. representatives of many afro-asian and latin-american countries made statements, opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and supporting the oppressed peoples in their just struggle for national liberation.

chinese representative wang jun-sheng said, "the chinese government and people resolutely oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and firmly support the oppressed peoples throughout the world in their just struggle for and in defence of national liberation and independence.

wang jun-sheng pointed out, "the opposition to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the realization of national self-determination and the struggle for and in defence of national independence remain the important tasks before the peoples of asia, africa and latin-america. imperialism and colonialism are carrying on their savage wars of aggression and cruel colonialist domination in indo-china, the middle east, southern africa and other parts of the world, where the people's right to survival is still being trampled upon in a most grave manner.

"this proves that without completely overthrowing the criminal domination by colonialism and neo-colonialism, there can be no human rights for the oppressed peoples."

Chen Chu's Speech at UN General Assembly First Committee on Law of Sea Conference

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 4, 1972)

chinese representative chen chu today expounded the chinese government's principled stand towards the conference on the law of the sea at the u.n. general assembly first (political and security) committee which on november 27 began the debate on the convocation of the conference.

the full text of his speech reads as follows:

the sea-bed committee of the united nations held two sessions this year, during which questions concerning the international regime for the sea-bed and the preservation of marine environment were discussed, preliminary considerations were put forward for the time and venue of the conference on the law of the sea, and particularly a list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea based on the proposal of 56 states from asia, africa, latin america and europe was adopted, thus creating favourable conditions for the convening of the international conference on the law of the sea.

at the sea-bed committee, a most acute struggle was unfolded in connection with the list and the question of the exploitation of marine resources. playing the bully and running amuck on the seas and oceans, the one or two superpowers totally disregarded the sovereignty of other countries. they arbitrarily insisted on restricting the limit of the territorial sea and areas under the jurisdiction of other countries, adamantly protecting the old regime of the law of the sea which serves the interests of imperialism. such acts of seeking gains

at the expense of others could not but arouse the righteous indignation and opposition of the great majority of medium and small countries." in order to defend their state sovereignty and protect their national economies, the developing countries and other medium and small countries firmly maintained that every nation has the right to determine a reasonable limit of its territorial sea and the areas under its jurisdiction; they resolutely demanded a break-away from the bondage of the old law of the sea and the creation of a new law of the sea and severely condemned the superpowers for their outrageous acts of wantonly plundering marine resources. the struggle at the sea-bed committee reflected the current historical trend of the people of various countries opposing the power politics practised by the superpowers and demonstrated the might of the united struggle of the medium and small countries, particularly the developing countries.

the superpowers are certainly unwilling to give up their policies of hegemony. not long ago when this committee was discussing the question of the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america, a superpower which assumed the air of a world overlord babbled that "the definition of this zone contained in this treaty is not in keeping with the rules of international law". obviously, the spearhead of these words is against the 200 mile territorial sea rights of the latin american countries, and it is also an open negation of the rights of states to determine the breadth of territorial sea and limits of jurisdiction. the facts show that the developing countries have to carry on serious struggles before they can acquire a truly equal status on the question of the rights over the seas and oceans.

although the sea-bed committee has now achieved some results in its work, it must be noted that serious differences still exist on many basic problems related to the law of the sea, and the drafting of the provisions of the law of the sea has just got started. in order to make a success of the international conference on the law of the sea, it is very important to make adequate preparations in advance. for these reasons, we agree that the sea-bed committee should hold two further sessions next year, so that full discussions and consultations can be held among states. we also agree in principle to the convening of the international conference on the law of the sea in 1974, and we are of the opinion that the committee should submit a report on its work to the 28th session of the general assembly for final review. as to the venue for the international conference on the law of the sea, we once again express our appreciation and support to the chilean government for its invitation. chile is a developing country and, together with many other latin american countries, is standing at the forefront of the struggle against maritime hegemony. therefore, it is most appropriate for the international conference on the law of the sea to be held in santiago.

the chinese government and people have always deeply sympathized with and resolutely supported the just struggle initiated by the latin american countries in defence of their rights over the territorial sea, and firmly supported the peoples of asian, african and latin american countries in their just struggle to defend state sovereignty and oppose the superpowers' plunder of marine resources. we will, as always, firmly stand by the developing countries and all the justice-upholding countries to work for a fair and reasonable settlement of the question of the rights over the seas and oceans.

Huang Hua Speaks at UN on Middle East Question

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 5, 1973)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, spoke today at the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly on the middle east question. his speech reads as follows:

mr. president,

the united nations has been discussing the middle east question for a quarter of a century now. particularly since 1967 when israel with imperialist support launched its war of aggression against the arab countries, the united nations has been discussing the middle east situation year in and year out. nevertheless, israeli zionism has gone unchecked in its atrocious outrage and wanton aggression in the middle east. the crux of the matter lies in the two superpowers' deliberate creation and strenuous maintenance of a "no war, no peace" situation in which, under the guise of seeking a political settlement, they may use the territories and sovereignty of the arab countries and the palestinian people's right to existence as stakes for making political deals in order to further control the arab countries, suppress the palestinian revolution and divide spheres of influence.

at present, not only has israeli zionism continued to occupy large tracts of arab territories and refused to restore the palestinian people's national rights, but it is ceaselessly invading its neighbouring arab countries. the israeli aggressors are swollen with arrogance especially since last september. the israeli leaders have assumed the air of "victors", clamouring that they will never return to the boundaries which existed prior to the war of june 5, 1967. in order to stamp out the palestinian people's liberation struggle, they have carried out blackmail and threat against the arab countries and

recently they have even brazenly put forward a theory of what they call "striking first". exploiting the "munich incident", they vilify the just struggle of the entire palestinian people and other arab peoples against aggression as "terrorism", claiming that israel has the right to invade the arab countries at any time and that no acts will be excessive in that respect. consequently, they have repeatedly dispatched air and ground forces for continuous attacks against syria and lebanon and wilfully massacred innocent inhabitants in an attempt to pressurize the arab countries and the palestinian people into submission.

a tiny israel dares to play the bully and run amuck like this precisely because it has the acquiescence, support and abetment of the two superpowers. it is well known that the u.s. government has all along openly supported israel politically, economically and militarily. for this year alone, the u.s. government has provided israel with some 400 million dollars of loans and aid. last september when israeli zionism invaded syria and lebanon on a large scale, a draft resolution tabled at the security council which would have merely called on the parties concerned to cease military operations was brazenly vetoed by the u.s. representative. the u.s. government's undisguised support and encouragement to israeli aggression is clear for all to see. however, while the u.s. government is supporting the israeli aggressors in their feverish expansion in the middle east, the other superpower, masquerading as a friend of the arab people, is taking advantage of the temporary difficulties of the arab countries to carry out large-scale infiltration and expansion in the middle east under the signboard of "help eliminate the consequences of aggression" and "assist the arab people". it is more deceptive and more dangerous than old-line imperialism. it has resorted to every conceivable tactics, soft and hard, cajolery and intimidation. it says to the arab people: i support you, but you must give me privileges, bases and strategic material: i will sell you weapons, but they must not be used for fighting; you should under no circumstances counter-attack israel, or it will lead to u.s.-soviet confrontation and to the outbreak of a world war, then the whole arab nation will be exterminated. only when you meet my requirements, will your "beautiful dream of the future" "become reality". whoever shows any dissatisfaction or puts up any resistance is "pro-imperialist reactionary force" and "anti-soviet", and i shall be entitled to incite a coup d'etat to subvert you exclamation well, the treacherous intention is exposed at last; words of honey have turned into cold-blooded murder. the facts are very clear: while talking about the "dream" and "reality", those people want the palestinian and other arab peoples to fold their hands and wait for death before the israeli zionists; they want to realize the old tzar's long-cherished ambition for the control of the mediterranean sea and the establishment of hegemony in the middle east;

they want to be left undisturbed in their contention for hegemony and division of spheres of influence with the other superpower under the signboard of seeking "a just and lasting peace in the middle east". just recall what that superpower has done in recent years in the middle east and other parts of the world, and one will know better what is internationalism in words but hegemonism in deeds, and what is socialism in words but imperialism in deeds.

however, history is created by the masses of the people. in the final analysis, it is the people in the middle east alone, and not the two superpowers, who will decide the destiny of that region. the days are gone forever when the superpowers could rule the fate of other peoples at will. the past year has witnessed new development in the struggle of the arab countries and peoples against superpower aggression, control, interference and subversion and for taking their destiny into their own hands. their bold action to this end has won the acclamation of the people of various countries. under most difficult conditions, the palestinian and other arab peoples have persevered in the struggle against israeli aggression and have repeatedly frustrated the schemes of imperialism, zionism and arab reactionaries to strangle the palestinian people's revolution. the arab people are great, industrious and courageous people with a glorious tradition of struggles. in the past they made brilliant contributions to the civilization of mankind, and in modern times they waged numerous heroic struggles. against the aggressors and won independence for their respective countries. they will never submit themselves to the tender mercy of others. we are deeply convinced that in face of such people, no imperialist scheme. and manoeuvre, hard or soft, overt or covert, will ever succeed in the end.

mr. president,

the chinese delegation would like to take this opportunity to reiterate: the chinese government and people have consistently held that israeli zionism must completely withdraw from egypt, syria and all other arab territories it has occupied; the palestinian people must restore their right to return to their homeland and their rignt to national existence. the chinese government and people severely condemn israeli zionism for its crimes of carrying out barbarous aggression with the support and connivance of the superpowers; firmly support the peoples of egypt, syria, lebanon and other arab countries in resisting aggression and recovering the lost territories and firmly support the palestinian people in their just struggle to restore their right to national existence. the chinese government and people earnestly hope that the palestinian and other arab peoples will further strengthen their unity and support and assist each other in the struggle against their common enemies. the

chinese government and people firmly believe that by relying on their own strength, the one hundred million arab people will certainly frustrate the aggression and schemes of imperialism and zionism and win final victory in their struggle to safeguard national independence, recover the lost territories and restore their right to national existence.

Chen Chu Supports Just Proposal of Declaring Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 5, 1972)

chinese representative chen chu in a speech at the first committee (political and security) of the u.n. general assembly today supported the just proposal of declaring the indian ocean a zone of peace. he pointed out that the intensified pursuance of gunboat policy by the two superpowers under the signboard of so-called "freedom of the sea" is the principal root cause of the threat to the peace and security of the indian ocean. following is the full text of his speech:

mr. chairman,

during the discussions on the declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace in the first committee of the general assembly last december, the chinese delegation stated that the proposal for the declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace expressed the urgent desire of many asian and african countries to defend national independence and state sovereignty and oppose superpower aggression and expansion, and declared that the chinese government and people firmly supported this just proposal while pointing out that if countries closely related to the indian ocean such as the soviet union, the united states and the united kingdom did not undertake corresponding obligations with regard to the zone of peace in the indian ocean, there would be no guarantee for the peace and security of the region.

in the joint communique of the prime ministers of the people's republic of china and the republic of sri lanka issued on july 5 this year, the chinese government reaffirmed its principled stand of resolutely supporting the proposal for declaring the indian ocean a zone of peace and maintained that the resolutions on "declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace" adopted at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly on december 16, 1971 should be respected.

one year has passed since the adoption of the resolution at the last general assembly session. people had expected that the resolution in question could be implemented and the situation in that region could be improved to some extent. however, as a result of the intensified contention for world maritime hegemony by the two superpowers, the indian ocean has been far from peaceful. as a result of the indian aggression against pakistan last year with the support of the soviet union and the continued non-implementation of the relevant resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and the security council, the south asian sub-continent is not tranquil either. one superpower takes the indian ocean as its important strategic base, where its fleet is plying hither and thither with no intention to quit. the other superpower, following the steps of the former, has in recent years actively carried out military expansion and established military bases in the indian ocean zone in contention for spheres of influence. the strength of its naval fleet in the indian ocean has multiplied. it said gleefully that the united states will sooner or later realize that it is no longer the overlord on the seas. this has pointedly revealed its own true intention to contend for hegemony with the other superpower. it boastfully claimed that "our century-old dream has come true". what a "century-old dream" exclamation it is clear to all what it has inherited and what it hopes to achieve.

in the opinion of the chinese delegation, the intensified pursuance of gunboat policy by the two superpowers under the signboard of the so-called "freedom of the sea" is the principal root cause of the threat to the peace and security of the indian ocean. therefore, in order to truly realize the just proposition for the declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace, it is imperative first of all to stop the two superpowers' military expansion and contention for hegemony in the indian ocean, and have all the foreign military bases removed from the indian ocean zone and all the foreign armed forces withdrawn therefrom, and to prohibit all nuclear countries from deploying and using nuclear weapons in the ocean and all foreign warships and military aircraft from using the indian ocean to encroach upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the littoral and hinterland states of the indian ocean. the indian ocean zone belongs to the countries and people in that region. we are deeply convinced that so long as they strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle with concerted efforts, the countries and people in the indian ocean zone, with the sympathy and support of the people of all countries, will certainly get rid of outside interference and steadily win new victories in their just proposition for the establishment of a zone of peace in the indian ocean.

having made the above statement, the chinese delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution before us.

Chinese Representative Huang Hua Speaks on Namibia

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 6, 1972)

chinese representative huang hua made a speech this afternoon at the united nations security council during the debate on the question of namibia. full text of the speech reads as follows:

mr. president:

the chinese delegation has listened to the speeches of many representatives. now we would like to state our views on the question of namibia.

the chinese delegation has had serious skepticism about the policy of the united nations having "dialogue" with the south african authorities. that was why we did not participate in the voting on security council resolution 309 last february and resolution 319 last august after having stated our position. the facts have proved that the south african authorities have no intention to make the slightest change in their reactionary position on namibia. far from yielding any positive result, the "dialogue" is being exploited by the south african authorities. while stepping up their reactionary "bantustan" policy and intensifying their colonialist rule, the south african authorities are now trying to use their "dialogue" with the united nations to obtain u.n. recognition of their "bantustan" policy and legalize their illegal rule in namibia.

the relevant u.n. resolutions point out in explicit terms that south africa's occupation of namibia is illegal and that the south african authorities must immediately withdraw all their military and police forces as well as their administration. however, during the "dialogue", the south african prime minister arrogantly asserted that "once the necessary conditions are established and the inhabitants have had more administrative and political experience", a discussion of the "interpretation of south africa's policy of self-determination and independence" could be held with better results. if such nonsense is accepted, would it not constitute a legalization of the south african authorities' occupation of namibia? would it not lead to a total abandonment of the namibian people's sacred right of self-determination and independence to the south african racists? this is indeed an insult to the people of namibia, the rest of africa and the whole world exclamation what qualifications do the most reactionary and fatuous racist authorities of south africa have to "train" and "educate" others? we believe that the industrious and courageous namibian people are fully entitled to determine their own destiny and have all the capabilities and wisdom to manage their own country. the south african authorities allege that

the namibian people do not have administrative and political experience. this is a vilification habitually used by the colonialists and racists against the asian, african and latin american peoples for the purpose of depriving the local people of the their right to independence and prolonging their brutal colonialist and racist rule.

the relevant u.n. resolutions clearly point out that namibia's national unity and territorial integrity must be preserved and the south african authorities' "bantustan" policy of divide-and-rule must be opposed. during the "dialogue" the south african prime minister said that "experience in self-government was an essential element for eventual self-determination... this could best be achieved on a regional basis". what is "self-determination" on a regional basis? it means continued pursuance of the "bantustan" policy to deal with the namibian people's liberation struggle by means of divide-and-rule. but the south african authorities do not rest at that. they further propose to establish a so-called federation on the basis of "bantustan" under the unified leadership of the south african prime minister. that is a demand not only for u.n. endorsement of their "bantustan" policy but also for u.n. recognition of the prime minister of the south african colonialist and racist regime as the legal head of namibia. we absolutely cannot agree to this. the south african prime minister also plays the trick of forming what he calls an advisory council. what kind of stuff is the advisory council? it will be nothing but a hired tool made of some white racists and puppets to be designated by the south african prime minister.

the relevant u.n. resolutions clearly point out that the namibian people are entitled to inviolable political rights and basic human rights and that the south african authorities must abrogate their repressive laws and decrees and release the detained political prisoners. over the past nine months the south african authorities have taken no measure whatsoever in this direction. on the contrary, they have reinforced various repressive measures and policies of apartheid. a great number of freedom fighters for the independence of namibia have been slain, imprisoned or exiled. the namibian people have been deprived of all basic rights. during the recent "dialogue", the south african authorities said that they could examine the possibility of removing restrictions on the freedom of movement and that they were in agreement that there should be "legitimate" political activity, including freedom of speech and the holding of meetings. please note the word "legitimate". in the eyes of the south african authorities, the namibian people's struggle for independence has always been "illegitimate". what they mean by "legitimate" is that the namibian people must allow themselves to be manipulated by the south african authorities at will and accept the latter's reactionary rule; all acts to the contrary are illegitimate and must be suppressed. it is quite strange

that these spurious and deceptive promises given by the south african authorities should be described as positive elements in the report. moreover, the "self-government" and "regional basis" as advocated by the south african authorities which are in fact synonyms of "bantustan" are, however, regarded as "acceptable in principle". is this not a total negation through the instrumentality of the united nations of the correct resolutions on namibia adopted by the united nations in recent years? is this not a forthright denial of the principles of self-determination and independence enshrined in the u.n. charter?

in the opinion of the chinese delegation, the "dialogue" has created confusion within and outside the united nations, and it has been used by the south african authorities to extricate themselves from their political isolation and mollify their condemnation by the people of various countries. it has brought adverse effect on the namibian people's struggle for liberation. the south african authorities are vigorously trumpeting that as a result of the "dialogue" they "had repaid maximum benefits with minimum concessions". does this not call for deep thought?

the chinese delegation shares the views indicated by many other delegations that the report of the secretary general's representative and the proposal for continued "dialogue" are unacceptable. in the circumstances in which there is no change whatsoever in the south african authorities' persistence in their reactionary rule over namibia and in their contempt for the charter principles and the relevant u.n. resolutions, it is indeed hardly understandable what is the positive meaning for continued "dialogue" with the south african authorities. therefore, basing itself on our consistent stand on this question, the chinese delegation has decided not to participate in the voting on the draft resolution before us.

we wish also to point out that both the present report of the secretary general's representative to the security council and the report of last july to the council are oversimplified in the portion about their talks with the prime minister and foreign minister of south africa. the security council obviously will find it difficult to take this as a basis for considering such a serious political problem of major importance. we would request that the verbatim record of the talk between ambassador escher and the south african authorities be submitted promptly to the security council. we think our request is not unreasonable and there should be no difficulty in meeting this request.

thank you.

UN Special Political Committee Adopts Draft Resolution Condemning Israel

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 7, 1972)

the special political committee of the united nations general assembly today adopted a draft resolution on the israeli practices in violating the human rights of the population of the occupied territories.

china voted in favour of the draft resolution.

the draft resolution reaffirms that all measures taken by israel in contravention of the geneva convention to settle the occupied territories, including occupied jerusalem, are null and void.

it affirms the principle of the sovereignty of the population of the occupied territories over their national wealth and resources.

it calls upon all states, international organizations, and specialized agencies not to recognize, cooperate with or in any manner assist in any measures undertaken by the occupying power to exploit the resources of the occupied territories or to effect any changes in the demographic composition, the geographic character or the institutional structure of these territories.

the draft resolution decides to continue to investigate israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories.

the special political committee on november 30 began its debate on the item "report of the special committee to investigate israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories". a number of countries condemned the israeli aggression against the arab peoples and supported the palestinian and arab peoples in their struggle for restoring national rights.

ranko naco, representative of albania, said that the israeli zionists have resorted to massacre, persecution and arrest in the occupied territories. there has been an intensification of demolition, expropriation and systematic displacement of the arab population. all that israeli activity has been supported by the american imperialists, he said. without the support of the united states, israel would never have been able to unleash its barbarism on such a wide scale.

he said that the new imperialists -- the soviet revisionists -- have themselves been doing everything to further those israeli activities by allowing soviet jews to emigrate to israel. the arab peoples are daily becoming more aware of the rapacious superpowers. the palestinian

people have quite rightly chosen the path of armed struggle, he added.

chuang yen, representative of china, stressed, "the serious crimes committed by the israeli aggressors in the occupied territories represent only one facade of their crimes against the palestinian and other arab peoples. and the crucial reason why the middle east question remains unsettled over a long period lies in the superpowers' creation and perpetuation of a situation of 'no war, no peace' in that region in contention for spheres of influence. this policy of the superpowers has daily inflated the arrogance of the israeli aggressors and aggravated the sufferings of the palestinian and other arab peoples. positive experience and lessons by negative example have taught the palestinian and other arab peoples that only by strengthening the unity of the palestinian and other arab peoples, firmly relying on their own strength, breaking through the superpowers' obstruction and sabotage, and waging unremitting struggles against the israeli aggressors will they be able to recover the lost territories and restore their national rights."

he said, "the chinese government and people have always shown deep sympathy for the arab people in the israeli-occupied territories and have always firmly supported the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against israeli aggression. although these struggles will go on for a long period and twists and turns and difficulties of this or that kind will yet appear on the road of advance, history will eventually prove that final victory certainly belongs to the palestinian and other arab peoples who persevere in unity and struggle."

Many Countries Strongly Oppose Representation of Traitorous Lon Nol Regime in UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 8, 1972)

the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly held a plenary meeting this morning to discuss the report of the credentials committee. the representation of the traitorous puppet lon nol regime in phnom penh was strongly opposed by representatives of many countries.

tanzanian representative salim declared that his government did not find the credentials of the socalled "khmer republic" acceptable. the regime in phnom penh does not represent the cambodian people, its existence and survival depend merely on its foreign mentors, principally the united states. he recalled that the non-aligned nations conference in georgetown last august

had rejected the lon nol regime's representation, and restored the seat to the royal government of national union headed by prince sihanouk. he hoped that the lawful seat in this organization will soon be restored to the royal government of national union of cambodia.

alphonse ongagou, representative of the congo, stressed that the only lawful government of cambodia is the government of prince sihanouk.

albanian representative sokrat plaka stressed that the royal government of national union of cambodia which enjoys the full confidence and support of the entire people in cambodia is the only legitimate government of that country. the cambodian people in their struggle under the leadership of the royal government of national union has dealt deadly blow to the traitorous lon nol clique, which has managed to survive only because of the backing of the united states and the american puppet regime in saigon. recognition of the credentials of the representatives of the lon nol clique, therefore, would do injustice to the cambodian people, constitute serious interference in the domestic affairs of cambodia and violate the fundamental spirit of the charter, he said.

he further pointed out that soviet revisionism in collusion with u.s. imperialism has continued to maintain diplomatic relations with the lon nol clique and has not recognized the royal government of national union of cambodia. this shows that the soviet revisionists do not support the struggle of the people of cambodia or of indochina as a whole.

guinean representative cisse stated that the guinean government rejected the credentials of the lon nol clique. she pointed out that the cambodian people had refused to accept the regime of traitor lon nol and were fighting for the liberation of their country.

algerian representative ben yahia said that his government opposed the representation of the puppet regime installed by u.s. imperialism. it was well-known that it was outside intervention that had instigated the traitorous lon nol clique to overthrow the legitimate government of prince sihanouk, he said.

romanian representative virgil constantinescu said that the romanian government recognizes the royal government of national union of cambodia headed by prince sihanouk as the sole legitimate and lawful government of cambodia. credentials of the representatives of the lon nol clique should not be accepted.

mali representative kante said that the united nations should have expelled the puppet lon nol clique of phnom penh, which has been put into power by external forces but is now disintegrating.

chilean representative diaz casanueva said the chilean people expressed solidarity with the cambodian people and hoped to see the true representatives of cambodia seated at the united nations.

a similar stand was also expressed by representatives of pakistan, syria, iraq, nigeria, and senegal.

chinese representative wang jun-sheng pointed out that "the chinese delegation holds that the royal government of national union of cambodia led by prince norodom sihanouk is the sole lawful government of cambodia and that it alone has the right to represent the cambodian people. the lon nol traitorous clique is a puppet regime. it is entirely illegal for its representative to usurp cambodia's seat in the united nations."

he recalled that "for many years, the kingdom of cambodia led by the head of state prince sihanouk has consistently pursued a policy of peace, neutrality, independence and non-alignment, safeguarded state sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, opposed imperialist interference and subversion and supported the just struggle of the people of various countries. it is a member state of the united nations and has made unremitting efforts for the implementation of the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter. it is well known that prince norodom sihanouk and the royal government of cambodia under his leadership enjoy the support of the people in cambodia and command wide respect on the international arena."

he went on, "in march 1970, in further expanding its war of aggression in indochina, the u.s. government, in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and independence of the kingdom of cambodia, instigated the lon nol clique to stage a military coup d'etat and establish an illegal puppet regime. in these circumstances, the cambodian people were forced to take up arms and established their own royal government of national union under the leadership of prince sihanouk. they have valiantly resisted u.s. aggression and interference and dealt telling blows at the lon nol puppet clique. in the vigorous war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation over the past two years, the cambodian people's armed forces for national liberation have already liberated a population of over 5 million and close to 90 per cent of their territory. the royal government of national union of cambodia has established political power at various levels in the liberated areas in exercise of its authority. the cambodian people's just struggle has won increasingly wide sympathy and admiration from the people of various countries. the royal government of national union of cambodia enjoys the support and respect of an ever greater number of countries. the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries held last august in georgetown adopted a just decision to accept the delegation of the royal

government of national union of cambodia as the sole lawful representative of cambodia to the conference. all this shows that the royal government of national union of cambodia led by prince sihanouk enjoys the warm support of the cambodian people at home and the recognition and support of many justice-upholding and peace-loving countries abroad."

he added: "as is universally known, the lon nol clique is a puppet regime and a product of the u.s. government's aggression against and interference in cambodia. it has been imposed on the cambodian people by imperialism and is, therefore, entirely illegal."

he then cited facts to show that the lon nol puppet regime has become ever more isolated politically, its economic conditions are daily deteriorating and it has suffered one military defeat after another, finding itself heavily besieged by the powerful cambodian people's armed forces. "the facts have eloquently proved that the lon nol clique has been repudiated by all the cambodian people and definitely cannot escape its fate of utter collapse."

"the chinese delegation firmly maintains that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of prince norodom sihanouk is the sole lawful government representing the cambodian people and that the lon nol puppet clique is not qualified at all to represent the cambodian people." he declared.

at the plenary meeting this morning, representatives of many countries also strongly opposed the representation of the south african white racist regime. on behalf of 22 african member states, tanzanian representative salim submitted an amendment to a draft resolution of the general assembly on the report of the credentials committee, asking the general assembly to reject the part of the report with regard to the credentials of the representatives of south africa. the draft resolution as amended by the african member states was adopted by a vote of an overwhelming majority of 111 in favor to one against (south africa).

UN General Assembly Concludes Debate on Middle East

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 9, 1972)

the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly yesterday afternoon concluded its debate on the situation in the middle east. during the last two days of the debate, more representatives have spoken on the item, denouncing israeli zionist aggression and expressed resolute support for the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples for defending their national rights and recovering their usurped territories.

albanian representative naco said that in the year since last session, israel has stubbornly continued its aggressive course to achieve its expansionist plans. he pointed out that israel had found its support in the united states. "that is why the struggle of the arab peoples for their freedom and independence, to regain their territories seized by force... is directed not only against israel but also against american imperialism, against the principal instigators and protectors of the aggressors," he added.

the albanian representative further pointed out that "the other superpower, apart from its propaganda to make it appear as a defender of the liberation struggle of the arab peoples, its attitude to the middle east also stems from selfish imperialist interests." "the two imperialist superpowers are pursuing obscure objectives in this region to strengthen their presence and their influence... to the detriment of the interests of the arab countries, by exploiting their temporary difficulties caused by the aggression of june 1967." he said: "under the cloak of the so-called embargo on arms in the region", the two superpowers at their summit meeting "have worked out a common deal to preserve the current status quo in the middle east, which is in fact in favour of the israeli occupiers." "events that have occurred recently in the middle east, and in particular the decision to expel from egypt the soviet military advisers and experts... have once again revealed the truth about the two-faced policy of the soviet social-imperialists".

"we hold the view that peace in this region will be ensured by the resolute struggle of the arab peoples, working in close unity and relying on their own forces, against the israeli aggressors and their protectors, the two imperialist superpowers", he declared. "first of all, the israeli occupation troops must be withdrawan immediately and without any conditions from all the arab territories occupied in june 1967. that is the basic minimal prerequisite, and it is indispensable", he concluded.

tanzanian representative salim pointed out that in the five years since the 1967 war, israel has exposed itself as an expansionist power. "it is also not

sufficient for us to reiterate in most emphatic terms that the acquisition of territory through force is completely impermissible, that israel must unconditionally withdraw from all arab territories to the lines antedating the 1967 war and that the recognition of the legitimate rights of the palestinians is an indispensable element to the establishment of peace in the region", he said. "rather, it is what actions the united nations will take to ensure the realization of these cardinal principles that constitutes the foremost and urgent responsibility before us today."

iraqi representative zahawie stressed that unless israel withdraws its forces from the occupied territories unconditionally and recognizes the inalienable rights of the palestinian people, no lasting peace will ever come to the middle east. the united nations should consider the application of sanctions against israel. "if israel then still persisted in its intransigence, the united nations would be fully entitled to review the question of membership of israel in this organization", he said.

libyan representative maghur pointed out that "the planting of the zionist element in the heart of the arab homeland was calculated to exploit our resources and to postpone the true confrontation between the interests of our nation and the interests of imperialism." he stressed, "no imperialism and no world conspiracy will succeed in weakening the arabs' will, diminishing their determination, limiting their strength or hindering their commitment to the struggle for the fulfilment of justice."

ismail, representative of the people's democratic republic of yemen, said, "it may be that israel can continue its aggression and occupation of arab lands with the aid of the united states for some time, but the question remains: for how long? arabs as a nation will remain." "more aggression and occupation will only provoke more hatred" and "the arabs have not yield and will never yield", he said.

mali representative kante pointed out that "the situation of 'neither war nor peace' which prevails now in the middle east is precarious and illusory." the fundamental principles to the solution of the problem were "the inadmissibility of the acquisition of the territory of another state by force", "the inalienable right to self-determination of the palestinian people" and "the inviolability of the international status of jerusalem".

representatives of algeria, guinea, tunisia, pakistan and other countries also expressed full support for the cause of the palestinian people's just struggle and demanded that israel withdraw its forces from the occupied arab territories.

a draft resolution on the situation in the middle east cosponsored by afghanistan and 20 other countries was adopted with 86 in favour, 7 against and 31 abstentions in the afternoon of december 8.

china abstained from the vote. chinese representative wang jun-sheng said after the vote: "the chinese delegation has studied the draft resolution on the situation in the middle east co-sponsored by afghanistan and 20 other countries. we support the just demand for the immediate withdrawal of israel from the arab territories occupied since 5 june 1967 and the declaration that changes carried out by israel in the occupied arab territories in contravention of the geneva conventions of 1949 are null and viod, and support the just demand for refraining from providing israel with assistance. however, we cannot but point out with regret that the draft resolution fails to condemn the israeli zionist aggression against the arab countries and peoples, that it contains no explicit call for the restoration of the legitimate national rights of the palestinian people and fails to support the just struggles of the arab peoples to resist aggression and recover their lost territories. therefore, the chinese delegation abstained in the voting on the said draft resolution. the chinese delegation reiterates that the chinese people will, as always, stand by the peoples of the arab countries and palestine, resolutely support their just struggle against aggression and firmly believe that victory surely belongs to the heroic peoples of the arab countries and palestine exclamation"

UN Fourth Committee Adopts Draft Resolution on Namibia

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 14, 1972)

the fourth committee (trust and non-self-governing territories) of the united nations general assembly today adopted a draft resolution sponsored by afghanistan and 37 other countries on namibia, which reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of namibia to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means against the illegal occupation of namibia by south africa.

the draft resolution affirms that any solution with regard to the question of namibia must enable the people of the territory to achieve self-determination and independence as a single territorial and political entity.

it calls upon the south african authorities to withdraw forthwith from namibia.

it condemns the south african authorities for their establishment of separate "homelands" based on racial and tribal distinctions, including the eviction, displacement and transfer of the namibian people to other areas, and for their continued extension of the apartheid policies to the territory of namibia.

the draft resolution was adopted by a vote of 101 to 1 with 15 abstentions.

the fourth committee began its debate on namibia on december 11, with the representatives of more than 40 states speaking at the meetings. they expressed dissatisfaction with the u.n. secretary general's representative escher's "dialogue" with the south african racist regime and supported the namibian people's struggle against the south african colonial authorities.

theo-ben gurirab, representative of the south west africa peoples organization (swapo), speaking as an observer representing the liberation movement in namibia, said that his organization opposed continuous "dialogue" between the secretary general's representative and the racist regime of pretoria. such a dialogue would legitimate the illegal occupation of namibia and enable the apartheid regime to overcome its isolation. it was an insidious scheme, supported by the imperialist powers.

he said that the strike started on december 13 by namibian workers was part of the political, social and anti-racist struggle and it had dealt a heavy blow to the racist regime in pretoria. since the strike, south african reactionary forces and police had been dispatched to namibia to suppress the people, but the people of namibia are determined to persist in their struggle in order to gain liberation and independence.

humberto diaz-casanueva, representative of chile, said during the "dialogue", the south african authorities were regarded as a partner for negotiations, but the u.n. had achieved nothing. he condemned the south african authorities' policy towards the "bantustan". that was against the national liberation movement, he said.

sulejman myftiu, representative of albania, said that the south african authorities should withdraw all its forces and civilian administration from namibia. a dialogue with the illegal regime was not conducive to the liberation of the namibian people, he pointed out. it misled the namibian people into believing that liberation through dialogue was possible. the people now realized that the only way to liberation was through armed struggle. the liberation movement would definitely overthrow the racists and imperialists, he asserted.

the agreements between portugal, rhodesia and south africa were supported by the u.s. imperialists in order

to safeguard their own interests, he added.

gaspard towo atangana, representative of cameroon said that the namibian people had the right to rise up against the colonial racist regime.

mengiste desta, representative of ethiopia, said that the united nations was duty-bound to assist the people of namibia to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. it must intensify its efforts to mobilize international support for the struggle of the namibian people and increased moral and material assistance must be rendered to the namibian people.

abde laziz bouchouk, representative of algeria, said that the presence of the racist south african regime in namibia must be regarded as aggression and it was the duty of all peace-loving countries to give assistance to the national liberation movements in the territories in their fight for self-determination and independence.

chinese representative chang yung-kuan said, "the question of namibia before us is a question of principle as to whether or not the namibian people's national rights should be defended, whether or not the correct u.n. resolutions on namibia should be implemented and whether or not the south african racist regime and colonialism should be opposed. as a result of the unremitting struggles waged by a great number of asian, african and latin american countries and all other justice-upholding countries over the past two decades and more, the u.n. general assembly and the security council have adopted a considerable number of correct resolutions on namibia which can be summarized as follows: the south african illegal rule in namibia must be ended; the united nations is the administering authority of namibia, the national unity and territorial integrity of namibia must be preserved and the south african authorities' policy of the so-called 'bantustan' for divide and rule must be opposed; the namibian people are entitled to inviolable political rights and basic human rights and the south african authorities' policies of apartheid and racial discrimination must be opposed; the south african authorities must release the political prisoners. however, the imperialist and colonialist forces have given energetic support to the south african colonialist authorities and tried by every possible means to distort these resolutions and obstruct and sabotage their implementation, thus leaving namibia still under the illegal occupation of the south african authorities".

referring to the "dialogue" between the representative of the u.n. secretary general and the south african authorities, chang yung-kuan said, "the 'dialogue' has produced no positive results whatsoever. far from changing their obstinate attitude, the south african authorities are clinging to their reactionary policies on the fundamental issues concerning namibia."

the chinese representative pointed out that while carrying on the "dialogue", the south african racist regime played tricks for the continuance of its "bantustan" policy. "in the opinion of the chinese delegation," he said, "the 'dialogue' has created confusion within and outside the united nations. it has been exploited by the south african authorities to extricate themselves from their political isolation and mollify their condemnation by the people of various countries. it has had adverse effect on the namibian people's struggle for liberation. the south african authorities are vigorously trumpeting that as a result of the 'dialogue' they 'had reaped maximum benefits with minimum concessions'. is this not self-explanatory?

he stressed, "the chinese government and people have always deeply sympathized with and firmly supported the namibian people in their just struggle for national independence and firmly supported their following just demands: the south african authorities must immediately end their illegal occupation of namibia and the south african authorities' attempt to disrupt the national unity and territorial integrity of namibia must be opposed; the namibian people are entitled to inviolable political rights and basic human rights and the political prisoners must be released immediately. we firmly believe that so long as they persevere in unflinching struggles, the heroic namibian people, with the support of the justice-upholding countries and peoples of africa and the whole world, will certainly win final victory."

27th UN General Assembly Closes

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 19, 1972)

the 27th session of the united nations general assembly which lasted for three months closed this afternoon.

before its conclusion, the plenary meeting discussed a report of the fifth committee (administrative and budgetary) on "budget estimates for the financial year 1973". it adopted several resolutions on the budget.

the meeting also adopted a resolution on the assessed contributions unpaid by the chiang kai-shek clique.

the resolution said that in accordance with the resolution of the general assembly on october 25, 1971 on restoration of all legitimate rights to the people's republic of china, it decides the assessed contributions unpaid by the chiang kai-shek clique be deleted from china's account.

the resolution was adopted by a vote of 92 in favour to 9 against with 24 abstentions. china did not participate in the vote.

after the vote, chinese representative hsing sung-yi spoke at the meeting, stating once again the principled stand of the chinese government on this matter.

he said that "the assessed contributions unpaid by the chiang kai-shek clique were incurred during the period when the lawful seat of the people's republic of china in the united nations was illegally usurped by the chiang kai-shek clique. for these unpaid assessed contributions, the people's republic of china certainly cannot be held responsible in any way. this is self-evident both from the legal point of view and from common knowledge."

he said: "the general assembly adopted at its 26th session the resolution restoring all its rights to the people's republic of china and expelling forthwith the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the united nations and in all the organizations related to it. in order to implement this resolution of the general assembly, the assessed contributions unpaid by the chiang kai-shek clique should have been deleted forthwith from china's account. more than a year has elapsed since the participation of the delegation of the people's republic of china in the work of the united nations. we have long paid the assessed contributions due from china for the period between october 25 and the end of 1971 as well as for the year 1972. however, as a result of the retention of the assessed contributions unpaid by the chiang kai-shek clique on china's account, the assessed contributions already paid by china have not yet been accurately recorded on china's account. the chinese delegation has repeatedly asked the secretariat to take action to end this unjustifiable state of affairs."

hsing sung-yi said: "we are very pleased that this principled stand of the chinese delegation has won the sympathy and support of many friendly countries. we would like to express our thanks to all the delegations that support this stand of china."

Enlarged UN Council for Namibia Holds First Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 21, 1972)

the 27th u.n. general assembly at its latest session decided to enlarge the u.n. council for namibia from 11 members to 18.

the new members of the council are: burundi, china, liberia, mexico, poland, romania and soviet union. the council was previously composed of chile, colombia, egypt, guyana, india, indonesia, nigeria, pakistan, turkey, yugoslavia and zambia.

the enlarged u.n. council for namibia held its first meeting today. the meeting elected paul j.f. lusaka, permanent representative of zambia to the u.n. as president of the council. it also decided to appoint president lusaka as its representative at the forthcoming session of the liberation committee of the organization of african unity to be held early next year in accra.

in a speech at the council meeting, wang jun-sheng, deputy permanent representative of china to the u.n., said: "this is the first time that the chinese delegation is taking part in the work of the council for namibia. we are ready to work together with the african countries and all justice-upholding countries and make our contributions to the work of the council."

he continued, "in the opinion of the chinese delegation, the work of the council for namibia should be conducive to the just struggle of the namibian people for national independence and liberation, and the council should implement the correct resolutions of the u.n. concerning namibia."

he added: "the chinese government and people deeply sympathize with the namibian people in their plight and firmly support them in their just struggle against the south african racists' colonialist rule and for national independence. we are deeply convinced that by their unremitting struggle and with the solidarity and support of the people of various countries, the heroic namibian people will certainly oust the south african racist regime and win final victory for national independence and liberation."

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